

FATAL TO ALL

Effect of Acids of the Human System.
An eminent Japanese bacteriologist has shown that the acids of lemons, apples and other fruits, citric acid, malic acid—are capable of destroying all kinds of disease germs. Cholera germs are killed in fifteen minutes by lemon juice or apple juice and typhoid fever germs are killed in half an hour by these acids, even when considerably diluted. If you squeeze a lemon into a glass of water containing cholera germs, and let it stand fifteen or twenty minutes, you may drink the water with impunity, as the germs will be dead; these juices will kill other disease germs, says the New York Herald. Instead of telling a man to have his stomach washed out, we can now tell him to drink orange juice, which will cleanse the stomach as thoroughly as a stomach tube, provided it be not a case of gastric catarrh. If we have to deal with gastric catarrh, in which there is a large amount of tenacious mucus adhering to the walls of the stomach, a stomach tube to dislodge it is required, but in ordinary cases of biliousness, foul tongue, bad breath, sick headache, and nervous headache a fruit diet is a wonderful purifier.

GIVE SCHOOL CHILDREN MEALS

French Authorities Allow None of Them to Go Hungry.
In Paris the city government gives every school child one full meal a day. This does not tend to pauperize the children or to lessen the responsibility of the parents; for all those who can afford to pay for the meal are expected to do so. On the other hand, no jealousy or contempt can be felt by the richer children for their starved comrades; for all are supplied with the same meal token, which has to be given up in exchange for the meal. The "cantine scolaire," as this municipal soup-kitchen is called, is not confined to Paris. In the provinces, the "soupe scolaire," its equivalent, has sent up the school attendance by leaps and bounds. Here, however, instead of paying for their midday meal, all those who can possibly do so are encouraged to bring to school their handful of vegetables and the like and the contributions are all put into the common soup.

Cigars Few Can Afford

"A long, low strip of land, a valley between high hills, lies five miles outside of Havana, and there," said a cigar salesman, "the best tobacco in the world is grown. The name of the place is Abajo, and Vuelta Abajo crops are always bought up two or three years in advance of their planting. They yield only 35,000 cigars annually. These cigars sometimes sell as high as \$150 a hundred—\$150 a piece. Vuelta Abajo cigars are only smoked by kings and billionaires. There are many fake Vuelta Abajos on the market. But the real thing, once smoked, can never be mistaken, for there is no other tobacco in the world with an aroma at once so powerful and so delicate."

Sea Water for Street Sprinkling

Many European cities on the seacoast use salt water for watering the public thoroughfares, calling it a waste to make use of fresh water for this purpose. They are the more satisfied because certain properties of sea water eliminate the necessity of frequent applications. On the other hand, salt water exerts a very destructive influence on the paint and varnish of vehicles and merchants affirm that the salt is found everywhere and that its deliquescence is attended with harmful results. And again, salt water is destructive to the pipes and metallic fittings, and the leakage of the pipes kills vegetation in streets, parks and gardens.

"Silver Grays"

In politics was a term applied to the vultures of New York who supported the administration of President Fillmore, and regarded the slavery question settled by the compromise of 1850. A convention of the administration was held at Syracuse Sept. 27, 1850, to secure a vindication of the President's policy, etc. The convention resulted in an emphatic majority against the administration; whereupon the chairman, Mr. Granger, and several other administration men, left the convention as they were elderly men, they, with their following, were immediately dubbed "silver grays."

Pot-Hunters' Work in Australia

A fearful destruction of animal and bird life has been going on in Australia during recent years. From a number of places come reports of the ruthless manner in which the black swans are being exterminated. They are said to be shot down in dozens by pot-hunters, who frequently leave the birds maimed and wounded. Western Australia was originally known as the "Swan River Settlement." All the early issues of stamps in that colony had a graceful black swan floating in their waterpiece.

Long Lean of a Crowbar

Old Ned Prosky of Norway, Mr. used to be very fond of borrowing tools from his neighbor, Joe Hoemer, and never returned any of them. He had borrowed all except a crowbar, and one day he asked for that. Hoemer said to him: "Well, Ned, I will lend you the crowbar, and you'll keep it till all eternity if you'll only bring it back when you're done with it."

Beautiful Tasmanian

For many years Tasmanian has been known as the "Tasmanian Devil," a tribute to the exceptional loveliness of its young women. There have been Tasmanian beauties, but the pretty Tasmanian women are mostly in demand as barmaids in Sydney and Melbourne. Some years ago it was elicited in evidence in an official inquiry in Melbourne that Tasmanian barmaids command the ordinary wages for this kind of work.

Danish Women Sailors

Women sailors are employed in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and are often found to be excellent mariners. In Denmark several women are employed as state officers at sea, and particularly in the pilot service. They go out to meet the sailing ships; they climb nimbly out of their boats; they show their official diplomas; and they steer the newcomers safely into the harbor. It is the same in Finland.

When Woman is a Terror

English people are not only the worst talkers in the world, but they have, in addition, a natural suspicion of anyone who can string half a dozen sentences together without stammering. In fact, to have any degree of fluency of speech lays a man open at once to the charge of not being "sound," while a woman who can talk at all inspires universal terror.—Ladies' Field.

Clock Strikes Thirteen

The clock at the entrance to Lord Millemere's estate at Worsley strikes thirteen at 1 o'clock. This peculiarity is due to the last Duke of Bridgewater. Noticing many of his workmen loitering around after the noon hour one day, he made inquiries, and was told they had not heard the clock strike one. So he had it fixed so that it would strike thirteen.

Odd Church in California

One of the oddest churches is found in the redwood forests of California. It is near San Jose, and is maintained by a mining settlement, the minister working as a miner during the week. It is built in one of the hollow trees and accommodates a congregation of twenty-five, with space for a recess chancel containing a small organ.

Historic Table

A table which is now in the tearoom of the House of Commons, was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, and at it the first members of the Scottish constituencies who came to Westminster after the Scotch union, in 1707, took the oath and subscribed their names on the roll of Parliament.

Knew What He Meant to Say

A French tailor who advertised "English spoken" was sometimes at a loss for the right word. On one occasion, wishing to tell a customer that his girl was too high, he hesitated a moment, then with a look of inspiration he said: "Madam, your curvature is too upstairs."

Some Good Advice

Fear small temptations rather than great ones. These come only now and then; those every day. Beware of being witty at the expense of reverence; sarcastic at the expense of charity; entertaining at the expense of truth; coarse at the expense of purity.

Dogs Good Weather Prophets

Dogs which are allowed to lead a natural and healthy existence are remarkably reliable in the matter of weather prophecy; drowsiness and a disposition to leave their food uneaten is the way in which a coming wet weather spell takes most dogs.

Tobacco as Currency

Tobacco, which used to be the medium of exchange in the early Colonial days of Virginia, is today the currency of British New Guinea. The British administrator there reports that the medium is not the means of a lively trade.

Carrier Pigeons Travel Fast

Carrier pigeons in calm weather can travel at a speed of 1,200 yards a minute. With a brisk wind prevailing and blowing in the direction of its flight, a pigeon has been known to make 1,900 yards a minute.

"Erin-Go-Bragh" From Japan

"Erin-Go-Bragh" was stamped on a cap purchased by a patriotic member of the Clonmel (Tipperary) Industrial Association. He was surprised on examining the cap to find that it had been made in Japan.

New Use for Whistles

An Edgbaston (England) woman, who was summoned for annoying neighbors by blowing a whistle, said she had been hypnotized, and blew it to call attention to the fact.

Good for Sore Throat

To inhale steam from a bowl of boiling water is very good for a sore throat. The sufferer should lean over the steam, drawing it in both throat and nostrils.

Chinchillas Nearly Extinct

Chinchillas have been so much in request for fur in the last few years that the species is in danger of extinction in Chile and Bolivia.

Cost of Battleships

Four battleships cost more money than is given by all Protestant Christians in a year for missions.

Traveled Far on Dance Floor

A young man fond of dancing recently took a pedometer with him to a ball and found that in the course of the evening he had covered thirteen and a half miles. The average length of a waltz was half a mile, of a polka three-quarters of a mile, of a galop or schottische a mile and of a lancers a quarter of a mile. A girl usually dances more than a man and is calculated to cover more than sixteen miles in a single evening.

Roses are Great Eaters

Roses are great eaters. If you would have perfect flowers, in profusion, says a writer in American Homes and Gardens, it is imperative necessary that you feed your plants well. Nothing in the line of fertilizers suits them so well as old, thoroughly rotted cow manure. That which is black and crumbles readily under the application of the hoe is the ideal food for this plant.

A National Disease

The writing on the wall is sufficiently legible to warn those whom it concerns that "breakdown of the nervous system" is no mere society craze which it is fashionable to suffer from, but is becoming a national calamity which bids fair to rob our descendants of many of those qualities which have done so much to make this empire what it is.—London Contemporary Review.

Where Women Clean the Streets

In the Kongo district the street cleaning (such as there is of it) is not done by "White Wings," nor, indeed, by any men. Women are the only persons who will stoop to the indignity of doing the street sweeping. Their uniform is a single loose garment, girl in at the waist by a rope. They wield long-handled brooms with bunch brush at one end.

Satisfactory to Know

The old idea of the asylum as a place of cruelty is dying out, and to this change in public sentiment we believe "hat much, if not all, of the apparent increase in lunacy is due. It is not that we have not so many madmen that we had twenty years ago. It is only that fewer of them are at large.—The Hospital.

Substitute for Quinine

Medical authorities in France have discovered that a fairly good substitute for quinine, for use in cases of malarial fever, or other malarial disease, can be concocted from the gnetian. Persians in Auvergne have long used a sort of brandy made from that plant to combat such diseases.

Keeping Youthful

It is a great mistake for adults, and especially for those who work their brains much, to give up sports and games. The maxim on which I have acted, and the maxim which I have often commended to my friends is: Be a boy as long as you can.—Herbert Spencer.

Germs in Dust

Lecturing before a London audience on the importance of house cleaning, an English scientist asserted that as much dust as can be placed on a plain yard is no fewer than 3,000 colonies of living germs. The majority of these germs are representative of disease.

New Steel for Tools

A new steel for tools is being placed on the market; it can be hardened by simply heating to a high temperature and allowing it to cool in a air. Tools made out of this steel do not become soft through growing hot while being worked.

Etiquette in Spain

Ladies seldom rise in Spain to receive a male visitor, and they rarely accompany him to the door. For a Spanish lady to give a lady—even his wife—his arm when out walking is looked upon as a decided violation of propriety.

Motor Trains for Army

Use is being made of motor trains in the German army for the moving of targets to be used for artillery shooting exercises. Such targets should allow of a variety of movements imitating the operations of a real enemy.

Swiss Savings Banks

Fifty years ago, in Switzerland, 180,000 depositors possessed \$12,000,000 in 167 savings banks. There are now 1,400,000 depositors possessing \$160,000,000 in more than 800 savings banks.

Remedy Worth Remembering

If a child should swallow any dangerous substance, immediately slip down its throat the white of an egg, which will form a curd around it and thus prevent serious effects.

Pot Hunters in Australia

Australia is emulating the United States in the wholesale and wanton destruction of animal and bird life. Pot hunters are exterminating the famous black swan.

Price for Tuberculosis Cure

The Paris Academy of Medicine offers a prize every year for the discovery of an absolute cure for tuberculosis. So far, no one has won it.

Women's Dress Reform

For the suppression of extravagance in women's dress a movement is being organized in Sweden.

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Many other publications are desirable, and you may prefer this or that fiction and art publication, but "Review of Reviews" is necessary. Substantial American men and women are going to keep up with the times and they are going to take the shortest cut—which is the "Review of Reviews." Twelve hundred pictures a year, departments giving the best that is in all the other important magazines all over the world; timely and informing articles almost as fresh and full of news interest as a daily paper; and Dr. Albert Shaw's interpretation of the public men, events and issues of the month, in "The Progress of the World."

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STATE OF MICHIGAN,
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
LANSING, APRIL 1, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Crawford bid off to the State for taxes of 1902 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said Treasurer, at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale, if not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

JAMES B. BRADLEY,
Auditor General.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.75-5.50.
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.25-4.60.
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Prime lambs, \$6.75-7.00.
Mixed lambs, \$4.50-5.50.
Culls, \$2.50-3.50.
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All departments will share in the distribution. We have contracted with the highest authorities in the world for special articles on all leading topics in the various branches of General Farming, Fruit Growing, Breeding of Live Stock, Dairying, Poultry Raising, Home Decorating, Landscape Gardening, Architectural Designs with Specifications of Houses, Barns, Out Houses, Etc. Each branch will receive its share of the money spent for special articles in 1906.

A free sample copy of the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, also illustrated Premium List containing Prospectus, Photographs of Correspondents, an offer of cash prizes for stories and about 100 illustrated articles offered for small clubs, clubbing lists, etc., also a small map of Michigan, will be mailed to each person asking for a sample copy, who names the paper in which he saw this advertisement. All free, postage paid. A penny postal card addressed to the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal, Detroit, Mich., will answer.

Plans, specifications, details, cost, etc., of any farm building will be furnished through the paper, free, to subscribers. Legal questions, submitted by subscribers, answered by mail, by a prominent attorney. Many other money saving features. No farmer can afford to be without the Michigan Farmer and Live Stock Journal. Any one of the special articles will be worth many times the price of a year's subscription. 75 cents a year; 3 years for the price of two, \$1.50. It is a weekly—52 issues a year.

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A horse can't do much over rough roads without shoes.

When the cows have been long in milk the churning becomes more difficult.

Before you breed your mare to a stallion, go out and look at a dozen of his colts.

Don't imagine you can tie up a big colt with a rotten halter and have him stay tied.

It is a mistaken idea that pigs enjoy sour stuff better than that which is sweet and wholesome.

First-class corn and high-priced hogs always go together. Feed well, but as short a time as possible.

The best way to clean a wood pasture where the young sprouts are becoming troublesome is to turn in the sheep.

Wool is a product that does not take fertility from the soil, but actually adds to the value of the soil for grain-growing.

Sheep manure is very enriching to land, perhaps because of their very thorough digestion of their food. When they eat weed seed, even mature ones, they are so digested that there will be no danger of their germination.

One of the best preparations to prevent a fence post from rotting is to mix linseed oil and pulverized charcoal to a consistency of paint and paint the post with it. A post prepared with this preparation set for seven years is said to exhibit but little or no signs of decay.

The hen more than a year old is not a winter producer of eggs. Why this is so is not known. The pullet produces the winter eggs, but as she gets older her season of egg production is later. If the egg market in the spring and summer is not good, then it will not pay to winter the old hens, so that after all it is not a question of management, but one of being governed by conditions.

Jesse Band, who lives near Peru, Ind., and was formerly a Commissioner of Miami County, has an apple tree that is 71 years old. When he settled on the place where he now lives he planted the tree. It measures over nine feet in circumference just above the ground. The tree was a good producer for more than 50 years, but now it supplies little more than shade. Last year it bore only seven apples.

Exhibitors at the International have come to the conclusion that the time is now ripe when agricultural colleges should have a separate class of their own. Some station workers do not fall in with this idea. There is at least an urgent demand for it. Agricultural colleges seem to carry away the lion's share of the prizes. Individual exhibitors feel that they are handicapped as they have to employ individual funds to compete with public funds in buying, fitting and showing stock.

Professor Whitten says: In this climate young trees are liable to lean away from the sun, toward the north or east. The best way to keep them straight is not to set them so they lean toward the sun, but to keep them in balance by winter pruning. It will be observed that the limbs on the north side tend to grow faster than those on the sunny side. In some varieties the southern limbs turn toward the trunk of the tree, away from the intense sunlight while the northern limbs spread out well away from the body of the tree. Shortening the limbs on the north side equalizes the weight of the head of the tree so it will not tip to the north.

Good Way to Catch Hawks.

A Minnesota farmer, who has been successful in catching hawks, says: To trap hawks, owls and crows that bother your chicken coops, get a pole of 2x4, 14 or 15 feet long. At one end of this pole make a notch in which to place a small steel trap. The trap to be held in place by means of a few tacks or small nails. Fasten the chain good and solid about a foot from the end. Dig a hole for the other end of the pole in some open place about five rods from your coops or where these pests are more likely to perch to watch for your chickens. Generally when they get caught, they jerk the trap out of its position and then hang until you relieve them. Try it and report results.

Curing Barbed Wire Cuts.

Here is some information from a correspondent of Epitomist that will prove useful on a vast number of farms:

Experience has proven to me that about the best thing to use on barbed wire cuts is crude carbolic acid. It keeps out proud flesh and flies will not bother the wound. My brother had a fine young horse severely cut on the front leg by the wire. I wrapped it with cotton muslin and saturated the muslin with crude carbolic acid. It was only a short while until the wound was healed. Next to carbolic acid, I like air-slaked lime for treatment of wire cuts. Sprinkle the lime on the wound once or twice a day. It acts very similar to the carbolic acid, but does not heal as quickly.

Barb Wire Cuts.

When an animal has been injured on wire the first thing to do is to stop the flow of blood by bandaging it up tight. It may also frequently be best to apply powdered alum or common saleratus, both of which will generally be found effective. In a few hours see-

siderable swelling will set in, which should be reduced either by applying cold water frequently, or what is really better, pure kerosene oil, not only to the wound, but also to the swollen parts. No bandage should be kept on where kerosene is used, as it will then cause the hair to fall off temporarily, and as soon as it is safe to do so the sore should be carefully washed with soft water and castile soap. This ought to be repeated daily until the sore is healed.

Poultry Respond to Care.

Most poultrymen are familiar with the rule of one of the veterans of the business who, when asked how to handle fowls during the winter, replied: "Try and meet the same conditions that obtain during the summer when they are on the range." In other words, provide grain and green food, animal food, grit and lime material with plenty of clean water, as much sun as possible, a clean, dry house free from drafts. The freedom of the range cannot be supplied, but the scratching shed will help mightily in that direction.

Be particularly careful that the houses are dry and that the temperature is comfortable. If the weather threatens to be unusually cold, prepare for it with added protection in the way of covering windows and giving protection by curtains when the fowls are on the roost. Fowls do not need a warm house, that is, a house artificially heated, but it is necessary that the temperature be kept as nearly normal as possible, else the egg supply will be shut off by a sudden change in the weather. Care in these respects will do much more than is generally realized toward keeping up the egg supply throughout the winter months or less regardless of weather conditions.

Why City Farmers Fail.

An anxious city man writes that he is earning nearly \$50 a week in his city work and asks if it would be a wise move for him to throw up his job, move onto a farm and go into debt about \$2,000. Here is a case where we can advise strongly in the negative. The unfortunate part of the proposition is that the man in question says he is able to save but little money. This being the case he had best do some rigorous pruning on the expense side of his affairs. Many men are similarly located in a large city, but within daily reach of his business, though few of them enjoy such an income.

In similar cases it would be an excellent plan to buy a smaller farm near some town and within easy reach of the city so that he could go back and forth daily. Keep the city position, move the family on to the farm and use a portion of the income to hire a good farmer to run the place. This can be done, and if he and his family are fairly economical, he will find his weekly salary will readily cover all expenses, assuming that the farm yields no income, which would be a supposition hardly fair. This plan would enable him to have a general supervision of the farm night and morning, his family would be healthier and happier and soon the farm would yield a fair income. A young friend, on a salary of \$30 a week, is doing this same thing and is paying for his farm out of his returns, together with the saving from his salary over previous expenses. Others can do it, if they go about it right. —Indianapolis News.

Good Farm Machinery.

The American farmer is leading the world today because he has a vast domain of rich soil and because conditions have forced him to adopt machines to help him in his work. In some parts of the world agriculture is still dependent on hand labor, and the returns from the land are small. The farm laborer is poorly paid because he is able to produce little. After all, it is what a man produces that counts, and prices gradually come to that basis. Had the American farmer refused to adopt new machines, as have the farmers of some other lands, we would still be a poor nation, and the farmer would be hardly more than the peasant he is in other lands.

But the American farmer has had the genius to try every new thing. He has been so forward that the confidence man has found him an easy being to fleece; but it is better to be fleeced once in a while than to make no progress at all. Every new machine that appears on the market should be thoroughly investigated before purchase or rejection. Happily at this time we have sixty experiment stations, at each one of which are men that understand farm machinery. At some of these stations are large collections of farm machinery, and in several instances agricultural schools have courses including the study of farm machinery. Any farmer who wants information concerning a new or an old machine can get it by writing to the experiment station of his State. The experimenters are a little backward about condemning or approving machines, because they do not care to have their reports used as advertisements, but the inquirer who is playing fair can usually find out what he wants to know about the quality of a machine. This is especially true of machines that have little or no merit.

The American farmer has made progress by this readiness to use farm machinery, and he will make further progress in the same way. Good farm machinery is more abundant to-day than ever before, and we believe that there are fewer poor machines on the market than ever before. This is a cause for congratulation on the part of the American farmer. —Farmers Review.

GREAT CITY OF STEEL

TO BE BUILT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

Steel Corporation Will Erect Wonderful Structure and Employ More than 10,000 Men at Its Opening—\$14,000,000 to Be Spent on Plant.

Word has come to Indianapolis from Washington that the government will lend every material aid to the plans of the United States Steel Corporation to establish a mammoth plant in Lake County, Indiana, at a site near Indiana Harbor, and which is to be known as Gary. The information is to the effect that Secretary Taft, who has authority to fix deep harbor lines in the absence of action by Congress, will do so unless this Congress makes the necessary provision for the work. E. H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, was in consultation with Congressman Crumpacker for several days, and the assurances given by him and received from Secretary Taft leave no doubt that the work on the big plant will be begun at once and pushed rapidly to completion.

The steel corporation has not asked any aid from the government nor any bonuses from the people of Lake County, but has purchased hundreds of acres of land at enormous prices and proposes to expend \$14,000,000 on its new plant. One of the first steps will be to erect a large number of cottages for the men who will be engaged in construction, and these will afterward be occupied by the men who will find permanent employment in the big mills. It is the intention to incorporate in Indiana, and this branch of the corporation is to be known as the Indiana Steel Company. The immense purchases of land and the large scale on which the plant is projected are the forerunners of a gradual concentration in Indiana, for it is understood that a number of small plants throughout the country are to be abandoned, the employees moved to Gary and the capacity of the plant increased till it will be the largest of its kind in the world.

Big Land Boom.

The coming of this gigantic corporation with its millions of money to invest has worked a great change in Lake County. It has proved as good as an all book to the land owners, with the added prospect of being very much more permanent. Ten years ago the lands in and around the site of the proposed mills could have been bought for a song, and it was rare to find a piece of land that was assessed for more than \$20 to \$25 an acre. The first purchases by the corporation were at figures close around the \$100 mark. Then land began to soar and many farms were sold at \$200 and \$250 per acre, while in some instances as much as \$350 an acre was paid for land that was absolutely necessary to round out the tract which the corporation desired. The negotiation for this land began less than six months ago, and men who were poor and landless expected to be poor if they depended upon the land find themselves with small fortunes in hand and free from debt.

Of course, the object of the United States Steel Corporation is to lessen the cost of production of the manufactured product. Much of the raw material which it uses comes from the Northwest, and the long railroad haul to its plants is no inconsiderable part of the whole cost. It owns large ore deposits in Michigan and Wisconsin, and if it can get this ore to its plant by water in its own ships and thus escape the railroad charges there would be a very material difference in cost.

The site of the new industry and town of Gary, by which it will be surrounded, is only seven miles east of the Illinois-Indiana line, and but nine miles from South Chicago. The plant will employ more than 10,000 men when it is first opened, and it is expected that a city of 20,000 people will be added to Indiana in two years.



Dr. William Oster's mother recently entered her 100th year at her home in Canada.

The centenary of the birth of Mrs. Browning, March 6, will be celebrated by the Pioneer Club in London.

M. Fallières, whose name is pronounced as if "Fai-yeh," is 65 years of age, and is already spoken of by Parisians as "Loubet II." for his views are such that his policy is expected to be practically a continuation of ex-President Loubet's.

Ex-Gov. Holbrook of Vermont, who served from 1861 to 1863, will be 73 years old on the 15th of this month, and there is to be an anniversary celebration at his home in Hyde Park, to which the oldest former Governors of other States will be invited.

Mrs. Jennina Luke, who wrote the hymn "I think when I read that sweet story of old," died recently in the Isle of Wight, in her ninety-first year.

The Hon. William Moore, chief secretary of Tasmania, who recently received congratulations on his 88th birthday, is doubtless the oldest working minister of the English crown.

Raymond Lynch, better known as "Judge" Lynch, veteran proffesor at the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been retired for life at full pay. He was born in 1824 and twelve years later was appointed to the post.

James Jones, a veteran of four wars, lives at Pulaski, Tenn. He served first in the war of 1812, later in the Florida Indian war, then in the Mexican war, and finally in the rebellion.



1106—William Longbeard, a factions priest, torn by horses and then hanged.

1315—Raymond Lully, a missionary, stoned to death by the Mohammedans.

1521—Magellan planted Spanish flag on one of the Philippine islands.

1562—Philip II. of Spain took measures to prevent circulation of the Scriptures.

1675—Providence, R. I., attacked by Indians.

1684—Dublin castle in Ireland burned.

1704—First number of the "News Letter" appeared in Boston.

1730—Dick Turpin hanged.

1734—Fort Duquesne, on present site of Pittsburgh, surrendered to the French.

1764—Import tax for American colonies made in England.

1767—"Regulators" organized in North Carolina.

1770—Congress decided commerce of the colonies was not subject to the King.

1788—First settlement in Ohio begun at Marietta by colony under Rufus Putnam.

1793—Committee on public safety formed in Paris.

1798—Mississippi territory formed by act of Congress.

1814—Napoleon I. abdicated throne of France.

1815—Bonaparte abolished the slave trade in the French dominions.

1821—United States treaty with Russia.

1820—Mormon church established in Manchester, N. H.

1841—Surrender of Island No. 10 by the Confederates.

1862—Battle of Shiloh.

1863—Siege of Fort Pemberton, Minn., raised by the Federals. Battle of Charleston harbor.

1865—Proclamation of Jefferson Davis.

1867—Lindell hotel, St. Louis, burned; loss, \$1,000,000. Dominion of Canada instituted.

1868—Fire in Yellow Jacket mine, Nevada; forty miners killed.

1874—Four persons burned alive in Mexico for witchcraft.

1875—Suits begun in New York to recover \$6,000,000 from "Boss" Tweed.

1879—Chili declared war against Peru.

1890—Resignation of Prince Bismarck, chancellor of Germany.

1892—Mormon temple, Salt Lake City, completed.

1904—Mrs. Boikin again convicted of "poisoned candy" murder at San Francisco.

1905—Bathship Minnesota launched at Newport, Minn., Va.

Arrangements have been made which will give the Illinois Central an entrance into Indianapolis.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad has advanced the wages of its conductors and train men and has granted a ten-hour day.

A group of the minority stockholders of Wells, Fargo & Co. have undertaken to force a dissolution of the company, a plan which is said to be \$5,000,000 or twice as much as the entire capital stock.

Announcement has been made that the Western Pacific, which is the Gould Pacific coast extension, has made arrangements to operate a line of steamers between the port of San Francisco and the Orient.

The Postmaster General announced recently that changes in transcontinental railway mail schedules have reduced the time of transit between New York and San Francisco, both ways, twenty-four hours.

The Union Pacific will build an extension of its Minnink and Northwestern line from Twin Falls, Idaho, to the new town of Buhl, a distance of twenty miles. The company also contemplates the building of an extension from a point about half way between St. Anthony and Marysville, in a southeasterly direction, to tap the main line of the Union Pacific in the west of Reno, Nev. In addition it will also build three other branches in Idaho, the routes of which the officials of the company are not ready to announce.

It has been announced that as soon as the Santa Fe's Belen cut-off is completed at least five hours will be taken off the present passenger schedules between Chicago and Los Angeles and Chicago and San Francisco. The eight service will be shortened at least twenty-four hours.

Charles M. Schwab and other eastern capitalists are interested in a project to build a new road from Roswell, N. M., across the Panhandle to Vernal, Tex., a distance of 305 miles. A temporary survey has been made and a bonus of \$50,000 has been raised in the townships through which it will pass.

At a meeting in Cincinnati the general passenger agents of the central territory decided that tickets for popular excursions shall be at slightly higher rates, differing according to local conditions, but averaging about 25 cents to the ticket. This is an outcome of the 2-cent fare law.

The report that the Great Northern railroad was about to begin a transcontinental line across Canada was confirmed by Vice President L. W. Hill at St. Paul. He also said they had secured their terminals at Winnipeg and that they would soon build to that point. A contractor says that the road will be completed from Winnipeg to the coast within eighteen months.

REWARDS OF THE COUNTRY.

Some of its Advantages as Compared with the City.

To those who have tried the harsh experiences of the city, and in whose memories there linger, perhaps as faint, idealized pictures, some vision of the old home in the country, the cry of "Back to the farm!" represents a hope, says the Philadelphia Ledger. The tendency to rush to the city excites the amusement even of the one who at an earlier day had answered the same call. The city offers to a certain mentality a reward more glittering than the country holds, a political and social power of which the country had no knowledge. Nor does the country need to regret this. It has its own rewards and they are better than gold. Moreover, the personal failure in the city is a tragedy. Beggary haunts the crowded street. Vice beckons into the shadows.

The city toiler, to rise above a dead level where his fellows abide, has to be of extraordinary force of character:

Rise Liars, And Salute Your Queen Ho, All Ye Faithful Followers of Ananias GIVE EAR!

A Young Girl said to a Cooking School Teacher in New York: "If You make One Statement as False as That, All You have said about Foods is Absolutely Unreliable."

This burst of true American girl indignation was caused by the teacher saying that Grape-Nuts, the popular pre-digested food, was made of stale bread shipped in and sweetened.

The teacher colored up and changed the subject.

There is quite an assortment of traveling and stay-at-home members of the tribe of Ananias who tell their falsehoods for a variety of reasons.

In the spring it is the custom on a cattle ranch to have a "round up," and brand the cattle, so we are going to have a "round up," and brand these cattle and place them in their proper pastures.

FIRST PASTURE.

Cooking school teachers—this includes "teachers" who have applied to us for a weekly pay if they would say "something nice" about Grape-Nuts and Postum, and when we have declined to hire them to do this they get waxy and show their true colors.

This also includes "demonstrators" and "lecturers" sent out by a certain Sanitarium to sell foods made there, and these people instructed by the small-be-whiskered-doctor—the head of the institution—to tell these prevarications (you can speak the stronger word if you like). This same little doctor conducts a small magazine in which there is a department of "answers to correspondents," many of the questions as well as answers being written by the aforesaid doctor.

In this column sometime ago appeared the statement: "No, we cannot recommend the use of Grape-Nuts, for it is nothing but bread with glucose poured over it." Right then he showed his badge as a member of the tribe of Ananias. He may have been a member for some time before, and so he has earned these "lecturers" to descend into the ways of the tribe whenever they go.

When the young lady in New York put the "iron on" to this "teacher" and branded her right we sent \$10.00 to the girl for her pluck and bravery.

SECOND PASTURE.

Editors of "Trade" papers known as grocers' papers.

Remember, we don't put the brand on all, by any means. Only those that require it. These members of the tribe have demanded that we carry advertising in their papers and when we do not consider it advisable they institute a campaign of vituperation and slander, printing from time to time manufactured slurs on Postum or Grape-Nuts. When they go far enough we set our legal force at work and hale them to the judge to answer. If the pace has been hot enough to throw some of these "cattle" over on their backs, feet tied and "bel-lowing," do you think we should be blamed? They gambol around with tails held high and jump stiff-legged with a very "cocky" air while they have full range, but when the rope is thrown over them "it's different."

Should we untie them because they bleat soft and low? Or should we put the iron on, so that people will know the brand? Let's keep them in this pasture, anyhow.

In application, antirring, in deals, perhaps unscrupulous, and he must be attended by the goddess of good fortune. The usual life of the city laborer or wage earner in the barest. He cannot save money. There are few innocent pleasures upon which he can expend the little he may have to spare above the price of rent and bread. Even fresh air and the clear light of the sun are luxuries denied. He may look upon splendors, but have no part in them; be aware of wealth, with small chance of attaining it.

In the country there is no need to be rich in order to be independent. There is no limit to the sunlight and the pure air. There is no danger of starving. The smallest farmer, if he exercises thrift, may live on food that the poor man in the city would dream about. The funny men of the newspapers joke grimly concerning the hours the farmer must work, although they themselves are drudges. It is only at certain seasons that he needs to work longer than the creature of wages.

The Sham and the Ideal.

Bessie—Oh, Tommy! My new baby dolly is almost human! When I squeeze her she begins to cry and when I put her to bed she closes her eyes.

Tommy—Huh! She'd be more human if she closed her eyes when you walk the floor with her and began to cry when you put her to bed!—Fuck.

A Long-Felt Want.

Flannery—What's the matter with ye, Mike?

Flannegan—Tis near kilt I was be fallin' down an open coal hole.

Flannery—Well, well, 'tis too bad they can't invent a coal hole that'll stay shut when it's open.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Post Sugar is fed to the infants producing the most satisfactory results, for the baby has food that it can digest quickly and will go off to sleep well fed and contented.

When baby gets two or three months old it is the custom of some mothers to allow the Grape-Nuts to soak in the milk a little longer and become mushy, whereas a little of the raw cereal fed in addition to the milk containing the washed off sugar.

It is by no means manufactured for a baby food, but these facts are stated as an illustration of a perfectly digestible food.

It furnishes the energy and strength for the great athletes. It is in common use by physicians in their own families and among their patients, and can be seen on the table of every first-class college in the land.

We quote from the London Lancet analysis as follows:

"The basis of nomenclature of this preparation is evidently an American pleonasm, since 'Grape-Nuts' is derived solely from cereals. The preparatory process undoubtedly converts the food constituents into a much more digestible condition than in the raw cereal. This is evident from the remarkable solubility of the preparation, no less than one-half of it being soluble in cold water. The soluble part contains chiefly dextrin and no starch. In appearance 'Grape-Nuts' resembles fried bread-crumbs. The grains are brown and crisp, with a pleasant taste not unlike slightly burnt malt. According to our analysis the following is the composition of 'Grape-Nuts': Moisture, 0.02 per cent; mineral matter, 2.01 per cent; fat, 1.90 per cent; proteins, 15.10 per cent; soluble carbohydrates, 48.40 per cent; and unfermented carbohydrates (insoluble), 25.97 per cent. The features worthy of note in this analysis are the excellent proportion of proteid, mineral matter, and soluble carbohydrates per cent. The mineral matter was rich in phosphoric acid. 'Grape-Nuts' is described as being brain and nerve food, whatever that may be. Our analysis, at any rate, shows that it is a nutritive of a high order, since it contains the constituents of a complete food in very satisfactory and rich proportion and in an easily assimilable state."

An analysis made by the Canadian Government some time ago shows that Grape-Nuts contains nearly ten times the digestible elements contained in ordinary cereals, and foods, and nearly twice the amount contained in any other food analyzed.

The analysis is familiar to practically every successful physician in America and London.

We print this statement in order that the public may know the facts upon which we stake our honor, and will back it with any amount of money that any person or corporation will put up.

We propose to follow some of these choice specimens of the tribe of Ananias.

When you hear a cooking school teacher or any other person assert that either Postum or Grape-Nuts are made of any other ingredients than those printed on the packages and name as they are made, send us the name and address, also name of two or three witnesses, and if the evidence is clear enough to get a judgment we will right that wrong quickly.

Our business has always been conducted on as high a grade of human intelligence as we are capable of, and we propose to clear the deck of those prevaricators and slanders whenever and wherever they can be found.

Attention is again called to the general and broad invitation to visitors to go through our works, where they will be shown the most minute process and device in order that they may understand how pure and clean and wholesome Grape-Nuts and Postum are.

There is an old saying among business men that there is some chance for a liar, for you never can tell where you are, and we hereby serve notice on all the members of this ancient tribe of Ananias that they may follow their calling in other lines, but when they put forth their lies about Grape-Nuts and Postum, we propose to give them an opportunity to answer to the proper authorities.

"The New York girl wisely said that if a person would lie about one item, it brands the whole discourse as absolutely unreliable. Keep your iron ready and brand these 'unverities' whenever you find them running loose."

"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts and Postum

Post Sugar is fed to the infants producing the most satisfactory results, for the baby has food that it can digest quickly and will go off to sleep well fed and contented.

When baby gets two or three months old it is the custom of some mothers to allow the Grape-Nuts to soak in the milk a little longer and become mushy, whereas a little of the raw cereal fed in addition to the milk containing the washed off sugar.

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It cleanses, soothes
heals and protects
the diseased mem-
brane. It cures Ca-
sars and discharges
away a cold in the
head quickly. Restores
the Senses of Taste
and Smell. Full size 50c., at Drug
stores or by mail; Trial Size 10c. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! Give water
and salt. No medicine. No pills. No
pains. No danger. No cost. No
Cure. N. M. L. O'BRIEN'S PATENT. N. M. L. O'BRIEN'S PATENT.

C. M. C. L. No. 10-1000

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Crawford Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

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One Year \$1.00
Six Months50
Three Months25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 19.

The Home.

A Department Devoted Especially to Mothers and Wives and Designed to lighten the Joys and Comfort the Ties of the Whole Family Circle.

A Continued Plea for the Purity and Sanctity of the American Home.

Home is what we make it. Without love it is not home. Better suffer a dozen wrongs than inflict one injury.

When children are not truthful, there is reason to suspect that their parents are not.

Could every day of our home life be passed as if it were to be our last, what a change would there be! Is that too near the millennium?

When you rise in the morning, let your countenance, your manner and your words bear witness that you are in good humor. A frown or a cross expression often spoils home enjoyment for a whole day. Start the day right and the chances are that it will end right. A spoiled day can never be recalled.

"Good morning," "good-bye," "please," "thanks," a kiss and "good night" are the sparks which keep the fires of affection burning along life's pathway.

Faithfulness of husband or wife drives love from the home, brings ceaseless heartache into the lives of innocent children and to an extent blights our social system.

A CHEERFUL DISPOSITION.

Much has always been said about maintaining a cheerful disposition. Volumes have been written about it. Poets have sung about it, ministers have lauded it, and even the scientist has sought to encourage it because of its helpful physiological effects.

None would care to dispute the nice things said by these writers. A cheerful disposition is indeed a blessing to its possessor. Fortunate is the man or woman who habitually sustains it. But did you ever stop to think how much easier it is for some than others to maintain the proverbially disposition.

Take, for example, the man of ample means. He has a home of his own, provided with easy chairs, comfortable lounges, bright carpets, beautiful pictures, interesting books, a well filled larder, abundant fuel, modern conveniences, a carriage and fine horses. Contrast his condition with the man who lives in rented property, has hard chairs no lounges, few pictures, poor carpets, if any at all, a dearth of books and periodicals, an uncertain stock of food and fuel, a noticeable absence of a majority of twentieth century conveniences, no horse or carriage and nothing with which to hire one. Small wonder that he does not smile as frequently and as generously as his more fortunate brother who has or can have the numberless comforts which money may buy. His lot has been cast in harder lines. His livelihood is precarious. He does not always know where he is to get the next sack of flour or the next ton of coal. He is haunted by the thought that his employment may suddenly cease or sickness lay fatal hands upon his family. These unpleasant possibilities may be passing through his mind when you meet him on the street or at a social function. He may smile only faintly when you meet him with an exuberance of spirit. Conditions are different. His responsibility is a weight which shuts out much of the sunshine of life. He strives to be companionable, but despite his efforts his countenance bears a serious aspect.

Sometimes it is the mother who does not have the cheerful disposition. Today she washes, tomorrow iron, next day bakes, then sews, mends, darns, sweeps, washes the dishes, bakes again, washes the faces and combs the hair of the children, sweeps and constantly, carries out ashes, fixes fires, cleans windows, and bears a thousand and one burdens that the world knows not of. She is tired. She has worked herself to the point of exhaustion. She is nervous. A mere straw has become a burden. Little things fret and annoy her. She can not always smile. Her disposition is not always cheerful. She may even be cross at times. But she is human. And there are limits to good nature.

Next door there is another mother. She lives in a beautiful home furnished with all that heart could wish. "She toils not, neither does she spin." A domestic does the house work, a nurse takes care of the children. A carriage is at her call and she comes and goes as suits her fancy. She entertains frequently and generously. Free from worry and fatigue she is all smiles and good cheer as she receives her company, her happy exuberance of spirit thrills and delights and her guests pronounce the amiable lady one of the most gracious and

charming hostesses they have ever met.

Not every care-free hostess is pleasant nor can it be said that the tired, overworked mother is disagreeable. The brave and determined wife who rises with the sun, takes care of the children, hurries here and there in the never-ending and monotonous round of domestic work, falls little short, everything considered, of her more fortunate sister whom everybody remarks as so agreeable. Indeed the most compassionate, the most agreeable and the most lovable women in the world are among the countless multitude of tired mothers. In spite of care and fatigue, they are cheerful. But it costs effort. Every smile is a triumph over the depressing effects of the daily grind. Consciousness of duty well performed helps to put a musical ring in the voice and a cheerful light in the eye. A nicely disciplined will power has suppressed the outcries of an overworked body and the faithful wife and mother comes out of her daily work or social function with a pleasing record.

Other causes often operate to make the face stern and words serious. Disease and a secret sorrow give the face a grim expression. A dyspeptic is seldom amiable and a father who knows his son has committed an undiscovered felony rarely adds to the gaiety of company. But how quickly we condemn these people. How apt to call them sticks or ciphers and brand them with our supposedly righteous disapproval. We condemn when we ought to pity. We criticize and shun when we ought to carry to the suffering soul sympathy and encouragement. Half the world knows not how the other half lives. What need of forbearance and Christian charity!

A cheerful disposition is a constant joy to him who has it and a source of delight to those about him.

It is a pearl of great price, a beautiful flower that from a light heart. To many it is easy and natural. To all it is possible. We can not help liking those who have it, and must either pity or treat charitably those who do not have it.

Happy, immeasurably happy, is the home in which reigns none but the cheerful disposition!

Prepare To Spray.

The San Jose scale is at work in many orchards in Michigan and can soon destroy any fruit tree. It can be controlled by spraying.

Last year the potato crop of Michigan was reduced one-third by blight and rot. This is a fungous disease and can be held in check by Bordeaux mixture at an expense of two to four dollars per acre. Potato scab can also be prevented.

The black rot and mildew of the grape, black knot of the plum and cherry, peach-leaf curl, pear scab, currant and gooseberry worms can also be easily held in check by proper spraying.

The treatment for all of the above, and fifty other troublesome insects and diseases, and formulas for the remedies are given in a Spraying Calendar issued by the State Experiment Station.

Christian Endeavorers.

Lansing, the capital city of Michigan, will be the rendezvous of the Christian Endeavorers of the state the first four days of next November.

The occasion is the biennial convention of the Michigan Christian Endeavor union when the representatives of the 1,500 societies composing the state organization will meet for the transaction of business and election of officers, and to listen to some notable speakers and to engage in conferences on matters of interest and importance to Christian Endeavorers throughout the state.

The cordial invitation of Lansing Endeavorers to meet in their city is very pleasing to the great majority of the members as the capital is easily and quickly accessible from every quarter and consequently a large gathering is expected. The local committee of arrangements is already at work under the leadership of Donald E. Bates of the Reo motor works, and it will attend to every detail which will contribute to the convenience and comfort of the delegates. President Chamberlin of Detroit and his fellow officers of the Michigan union are busily engaged in arranging the program of addresses and conferences and securing speakers and leaders for them. These workers are anticipating a memorable meeting at Lansing, Nov. 1, 2, 3, and 4 next.

M. E. Church.

Services at the M. E. Church Sunday, April 22.

10:30, Preaching. Subject "Christ's Ascension."

Sunday School at the close of preaching service.

3 p. m., Junior League.

3 p. m., Gospel Meeting at Mission.

6 p. m., Senior League.

7 p. m., Preaching. Subject: "A Great Deliverance."

Thursday evening prayer meeting at the church.

Saturday evening, April 28th, Quarterly Conference at 7:30 o'clock.

Sunday, April 29th, quarterly meeting at 10:30 a. m. The Lords Supper will be observed. Presiding Elder Moon will be here, morning and evening. Come everybody.

Additional Local Matter.

WANTED—Man and team to plow about 8 acres. P. AEBEL.

Miss Thackwell of Ann Arbor, is visiting Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander.

Mrs. A. Peterson is home from Detroit, with her health materially improved.

Our village fathers are enclosing the village pound. Marauding beasts will be cared for.

Mrs. Alexander entertained a company of young people Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Thackwell.

Goodfellowship Club held a business meeting at the home of Mrs. M. A. Bates Monday evening. The following officers were elected for the coming year.

Pres.—Mrs. Geo. L. Alexander.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. Maud Hanson.
Sec. & Treas.—Miss Anna Canfield.

On April 12th occurred the marriage of the Warren Van Amberg and Miss Florence Potter, both of Grayling, at the home of the brides parents, four miles south of town, by Rev. J. F. Thompson, pastor M. E. church. The bride was arrayed in white, cashmere carrying a bouquet of carnations. The groom wore the conventional black. At 11 o'clock the knot was tied under a very pretty arch. The dining room was very tastefully decorated, and a sumptuous repast was served. They were the recipients of many useful presents. A good time was enjoyed by all, and we bid them success over the voyage of life.

COM.
The extended absence of W. J. Terney of Roscommon from the state during his trip to the north, will cause a vacancy in the board of directors of the State Fair association. As Mr. Terney's work had largely to do with northern Michigan, the executive staff requested that he name a successor to continue his work during the summer. The favor came to G. G. French of this city, one of the active promoters in the Ogemaw county exhibit last year, and the recognition is a well merited compliment to Mr. French's ability and to the county in general. —West Branch Herald.

The characteristics which Secretary Shaw refers to as the "microbe of discontent" and the "virus of unrest" have played important parts in the political movements of past years and can not safely be left out of consideration. They sometimes accompany prosperity's happiest days and have served to silence the noisiest concert of wheels and hammers and saws the busy movements of American industry could possibly create. It is quite probable, however, that the symptoms of these afflictions will be recognized when they next appear in time to prevent the disasters they have heretofore created.

Judge Correspondence.

Mrs. Rory Frasier and children returned last week from St. Charles.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Goodale and little son Allen have gone to Lapeer for a week's visit.

A dentist from Lewiston, Dr. Klopp and his wife visited Lovella for a couple of days last week, doing considerable dental work.

Dr. Underhill and family returned last Sunday to their ranch from New York City, where they have been during the last two months.

A party and dance are booked for Wednesday evening at Mr. Premau's. The occasion is Mr. Premau's birthday.

Miss Macie Douglas, of Grayling, made a short visit here last Saturday, to see her grandmother and aunt, Mrs. Sims.

SELIN.

Board of Supervisors of Crawford Co.

Ira H. Richardson, Chairman.

Committees for 1906.

RULES.
Streitmatter, Buck, Craven, Niederer.

PRINTING.
Niederer, Craven, Buck, Streitmatter.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.
Buck, Streitmatter, Craven, Niederer.

FINANCE AND SETTLEMENT.
Craven, Niederer, Streitmatter, Buck.

APPOINTMENT.
Buck, Streitmatter, Niederer, Craven.

WAYS AND MEANS.
Streitmatter, Craven, Buck, Niederer.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.
Niederer, Buck, Craven, Streitmatter.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.
Craven, Buck, Streitmatter, Niederer.

COUNTY POOR.
Buck, Niederer, Streitmatter, Craven.

WANTED—by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclosed self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

A Lively Tussle

with that old enemy of the race, Gonorrhea, often ends in Appendicitis. To avoid all serious trouble with Stomach, Liver and Bowels, take Dr. King's New Life Pills. They perfectly regulate these organs, without pain or discomfort. 25¢ at L. Fournier, drugist.

A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE
A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphoric acid
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ANDREW PETERSON,
Watchmaker & Jeweler

Latest styles in
Bracelets, Combs, Crosses, Hairpins, etc.

Most complete line of
WATCHES

in all grades and sizes. Elgin, Waltham, Hamilton and Ball's official R. R. Standard.

Rings of all description.
Chased, Oval, Band, Signet and all kinds and styles of Set Rings.

DEALER IN
SILVERWARE AND CUT GLASS.

Watch and Jewelry repairing, a specialty.

Life Size Portraits

On Monthly Payments.

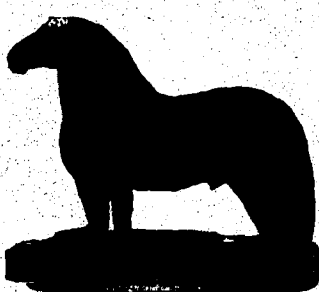
Call at the photograph gallery and see the fine frames and enlarge portraits made by M. Laur of Gaylord, Mich.

Our work is an entire new process which is sure to please.

We furnish pictures and frame (any size) on the following terms: One dollar when picture is delivered, and balance in small payments of one dollar per month.

See our work, get prices and leave your orders with

MRS. L. J. MARTIN, Photographer
April-19—Grayling, Mich.



"INTENDANT"

—THE—

Black Percheron Stallion.

His Record number is 34620

(58,913)

—OWNED BY—

Grayling Black Percheron Breeding Ass'n.

GRAYLING, - - MICH.

Foaled April 15 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune of Coton, Department of Oren, got by "Regulator 25-027" (43,441); he by "Jules" (37,587); he by "Villiers 13,169" (8081); he by "Briard 5,317" (1,630); he by "Brilliant 1,271" (755); he by "Coco 11" (714); he by "Niueux-Chaalin" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739).

Dam "Roastie" (48,206); by "Paradox" (40,254); he by "Isolin 16,907" (27,498); he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (2919); he by "Fenelon 2682" (38); he by "Brilliant 1271" (755); he by "Brilliant 1899" (756); he by "Coco 11" (714); he by "Niueux-Chaalin" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739).

Second Dam, "Savignac" (36,034); by "Rochefort 11,228" (14,837); he by "Sansonnet 3,465" (51); he by "Vermonth 1820" (786); he by "Vidocq" (483); he by "Coco 11" (714); he by "Niueux-Chaalin" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739).

Third Dam, "Pelotte" (8,527); by "Jago 985" (768); he by "Utopia 780" (731); he by "Superior 454" (730); he by "Favori 1" (711); he by "Niueux-Chaalin" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean-Le-Blanc" (739).

Fourth Dam, "Cocotte" belonging to M. Provost.

INTENDANT is a dapple Black, has good disposition, fine action, is five years old and weighs over 3700 pounds. Will stand in Crawford and Roscommon Counties during season of 1906.

For terms, location and dates see cards.

T. E. BARNBY, Groom.
HUGO SCHRIEBER, Sec.
April-19—Pere Cheney, Mich.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, FLOUR, FEED, LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Our Spring Greeting.

Buy your Spring Clothing

AT THE STORE OF
A. KRAUS & SON,
(The leading Dry Goods Merchants)

And save your Dollars.

The purpose of this announcement is to enlist your attendance to our fine display of Spring Merchandise. Here everything is new, stylish and beautiful, and within the reach of your pocket book.

FOR THE WIFE: Smart Skirts, Waists, Muslim Underwear, Fine Summer Dress Goods for Easter Sunday.

FOR THE HUSBAND: Stylish Spring Suits for Easter Sunday, Suits, Hats and Trousers.

FOR THE BOY: Stylish Easter Suits, Dependable School Suits in new styles and patterns.

Headquarters for Battenberg Patterns, Braids, Thread and Rings.

Also a large line of Stamped Linen.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading One Price Store,

A tumble-down, weather-beaten barn is a disgrace to the farm, and there is no excuse for it. It detracts from the value of your holdings and is just so much money thrown away.

Your good right hand, a good brush, and

PITKIN'S BARN PAINT

will save you from the mistakes of your neighbors— "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Pitkin's Barn Paint has stood the test of time, is guaranteed for 5 years— AND THE GUARANTEE IS GOOD.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop and Residence on Southside, near Company Boarding House.
Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKER, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

Tonsorial Parlors.

GEO. LANGEVIN, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations. Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may obtain advice as to patentability free of charge. Our office is in Washington, D. C.

Patents taken through MUNN & CO. receive special notice, without charge.

MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

The Niagara Falls Route.

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1903. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

Bay City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Mackinaw.
LV.	ARR.		LV.	ARR.
1:00 am	4:10 am	207	4:20 am	7:30 am
11:00 am	1:40 pm	201	1:45 pm	4:20 pm
4:15 pm	12:15 am	159	1:55 pm	5:30 pm
8:15 am	8:15 pm	99	8:30 am	6:40 pm
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97	8:30 am	6:40 pm
5:15 pm	2:15 pm	206	2:20 pm	11:0 am
3:30 am	12:44 am	202	12:49 am	10:00 pm
9:45 am	6:10 am	90	1:58 pm	10:15 pm
		98	4:00 pm	6:00 am

Lewiston.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Lewiston.
ARR.	LV.		ARR.	LV.
7:55 am	6:30 am	93		
		94	1:40 pm	12:05 pm

Joh'burg.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Joh'burg.
ARR.	LV.		ARR.	LV.
7:50 am	6:00 am	91	1:40 am	11:45 am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13

Trains Run by Nineteen Mordian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

a. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.	a. m.
7 00	2 30	D Fredric A	12 05	6 00
		... Fayette		
17 25	12 48	... A S R	11 50	4 25
7 45	3 00	A Deward D	11 35	4 50
9 20		... M River		
19 40	13 15	B L J'n	11 28	4 25
		... C'd Lake		
		... S'w Lake		
		... B' Lake		
19 45	13 18	Ma Road	11 13	4 20
110 00	13 29	... Lake H'd	11 02	4 05
10 40		D ALBA	10 40	3 42
20 50	3 42	... Gr River	110 20	3 10
111 10	13 55	... Gs Camp	110 11	3 50
111 25	14 04	... J'n River	110 06	3 45
111 35	14 10	... Wards	110 02	3 40
111 40	14 13	4 30 A E J'rd'n D	9 50	2 20
12 05				
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HAIR, Gen. Manager.
W. A. COOPER, Local Agent.

FOR Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—
O. Palmer.

Crayford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, APR. 19

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

It's up to you in Sorenson's ad.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.

Penny photos at the Novelty Gallery.

Best butter and guaranteed fresh eggs at Metcalf's Market.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Lace Curtains now.

J. W. SORENSON.

Your credit is good with Laur. See his offer in another column.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

W. F. Benkleman is making extensive improvements on his residence.

Confirmation presents of all descriptions at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

FOR SALE—Village lots, in the best part of town for sale cheap on easy terms. Apply at this office.

J. O. Goudrow has resided and re-roofed his store and residence. It is a decided improvement.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

The Goupel House has played the Phoenix act and risen from its ashes. It will soon be ready for habitation.

FOR SALE—One Eastman Kodak takes pictures \$25, a bargain. Apply at this office.

Dr. Underhill, on the AuSable Rancho at Judges put in ten acres of potatoes this spring.

FOR SALE—A good young mare first class driver, also buggy and cutter, almost new. Jas. Jorgenson.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

Queboygan Ice Cream at Mrs. Flagg & Co. 35¢ per quart. Also 5¢ and 10¢ dishes.

I will sell all or part of my furniture much of it nearly new, also canned fruit.

FLORA MARVIN.

Call at the Photo Gallery and see samples of enlarged work made by Laur.

Clean up the yards and alleys and put the village in a thorough sanitary condition.

McCallummore Bro's and E. H. Wainwright are doing mechanical work at Lovell's.

The Ladies Union made a net clearing of nearly or quite two hundred dollars at their Easter Fair, last week.

Miss Walters, of Pontiac is visiting in town, the guest of J. A. Morrison, manager of the Central Drug Store.

The Grayling Foot Ball Team will give a social dance at the opera house tomorrow evening, April 20. Everybody cordially invited.

The ladies of the G. A. R. will give a 10¢ supper at the residence of Mrs. High Oakes, Saturday, April 21. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Laur will make you one of those large portraits from small photo, on monthly payments. See samples at Photo Gallery.

Julius Kramer was in town Monday doing business with old customers. He reports business good in Gaylord, and all prospering.

The Ladies Union will hold a special business meeting at the home of the President, Mrs. Roblin, Friday, April 20th, at 2 o'clock. All members requested to be present.

Our great offer of Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion and the AVALANCHE for \$3.50 per year will hold good but a short time. Take advantage of it now.

Our subscribers will take notice that we cannot furnish the New York Tribune Farmer after March 31st at 25 cents per year. NOW is the time to subscribe. Sample copies will be sent out this week.

A letter from A. Croteau, now at 1404, E 16th St., Los Angeles Cal., reports all well and enjoying the beautiful climate and scenery of that section after their experience with the snow and cold of the winter here.

Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Weecott have been enjoying a delightful visit for the past month from his mother and his sister, now Mrs. J. H. Holloker, of Collinsville, Ohio. Their former residence here makes them welcome by the many friends of those days. They will return today.

Firemen Meeting.

Firemen will meet at the Town Hall to-morrow evening, April 20 at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, and the transaction of other business that may come before the meeting. Members of the Common Council are requested to attend the meeting.

By Order of Chief.

FOR SALE—A ladies bicycle, Hudson make, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Peter Brown is doing a big job of plumbing for the Brewery in West Branch.

Conductor Hammond, who bought the Bates house on Maple Street, has the fire injury repaired and is living again.

The farmers are plowing for spring crops, and appearances indicate that an unusual large acreage will be planted.

The boys and men, and some of the ladies, are fixing up their fishing tackle for week after next, when the trout season opens.

Over one half the village of Fife Lake was destroyed by fire Tuesday. They have no fire protection, except a volunteer bucket brigade.

Gov. Warner has designated a week from tomorrow, April 27th, as Arbor Day. How many here will take advantage of the time to plant trees?

The spring weather has compelled the village carpenters to pull off their coats and get to work. Building has begun in every part of the village.

H. R. Pattengill says in Moderator Topics: "Primary school money for this year, \$5.00 per head; youngsters will bring almost as much as lambs."

Thoughtless boys are charged with breaking limbs from fruit and shade trees in the village. If the limbs were used well on the boys, they would remember and let them alone.

F. O. Peck was taken severely ill about ten days ago, but is reported on the mend. He has sold his horse and wagon to Fred Winslow, who will continue the wood business.

Lee Winslow went to Ann Arbor last Monday, seeking to recover his health which has been steadily failing for more than a year. It is hoped by his friends here that he may find the relief sought.

John M. Smith and Henry Hartman of South Branch were in town Monday laying in their supplies for the spring work. They are too far off to come often.

The Base Ball Club are enclosing their grounds at the head of Michigan Avenue, with an eight feet tight fence and will put everything in first class condition.

Public roads and public schools are two things which should be kept up to the highest standard of efficiency and both are important in the development of the best in the life of our citizens.

From returns now in the hands of Secretary of State Prescott it is indicated that the proposition to call a convention for constitutional revision was carried by 50,000 majority. Returns from all but eight counties have been received.

Prof. S. G. Searight, the optician, is now at the Central Hotel. Will remain until Wednesday, April 25th. Glasses furnished and fitted at reasonable prices. Will be at Northern Hotel Roscommon, April 26th, to May 1st & 6 A. M.

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian church society express their most sincere thanks to the citizens of Grayling, for their very liberal patronage of their Easter Fair, which added so large a sum to their treasury and will be of most substantial aid in the improvements contemplated in their house of worship.

The City Band held their Annual meeting Monday evening. The old officers were re-elected and Prof. Clark reengaged, so we are sure of continuing to enjoy the best band in northern Michigan. The boys have got a joker up their sleeve, and when they play it, there will be something doing. Watch for date and programme.

County Clerk J. J. Collen, has received notice from the State Fish Hatchery at Paris, that 18,000 Lake Trout will arrive here today to be planted in Portage Lake. This with the Bass and Wall-eyed Pike which will be planted this year, insures the keeping this as the best fishing ground in the State.

An editor once published the following: "If the married man who was seen kissing the hired girl the other morning don't come in and settle his subscription we will publish his name." The next morning twenty-five married men in town came and paid their subscriptions and told the editor he should not pay attention to all the silly stories he heard.

The difficulty involved in securing a satisfactory primary election law is further shown in Illinois' experience, the law enacted in that state having been declared unconstitutional by the Illinois supreme court. An extra session of the legislature has been called by Governor Deneen to again take up the problem. It will be recalled that Governor La Follette of Wisconsin required an extra legislative session to give his state its present law, which even in its amended condition the democrats of Wisconsin say they will not accept or make use of. As compared with her sister states Michigan's experience in preparing a new primary election law seems quite satisfactory.

Notice.

School District No. 1, of Beaver Creek will receive bids for building a wood-house, for said district, and an entry way on the end of the school house belonging to said district. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Director. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids will be opened May 31, 1906.

JOHN HANNA,
Director.

NOTICE.

Bids will be received by School District No. 1, of Beaver Creek, for the building of a wall under the School house of said district, according to plans in the office of the Director, up to the 21st day of April, 1906. Right reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN HANNA,
Director.

Human Blood Marks.

A tale of horror was told by marks of human blood in the home of J. W. Williams, a well known merchant of Bac, Ky. He writes: "Twenty years ago I had severe hemorrhages of the lungs, and was near death when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. It completely cured me and I have remained well ever since." It cures Hemorrhages, Chronic Coughs, Settled Colds and Bronchitis, and is the only known cure for Weak Lungs. Every bottle guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Any business that is worth engaging in is worth increasing. No business can be increased without the help that advertising leads to the energy and enterprise which make the business possible. Publicity reaches its highest development in the artistic advertisement. Those who freely patronize the advertising columns of the AVALANCHE help themselves to commercial supremacy.

A Lucky Postmistress

is Mrs. Alexander, of Cary, Me., who has found Dr. King's New Life Pills to be the best remedy she ever tried for keeping the Stomach, Liver and Bowels in perfect order. You'll agree with her if you try these painless purifiers that infuse new life. Guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist. Price 25¢.

GIRLS WANTED:—Between the ages of 16 and 30 to work in the silk factories. Clean light work; good wages; steady employment. For particulars address BELDING BROS. & CO. Belding, Mich.

Devil's Island Torture

is no worse than the terrible case of Piles that afflicted me ten 10 years. Then I was advised to apply Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and less than a box permanently cured me, writes L. S. Napier, of Rugles, Ky. Heals all wounds, Burns and sores like magic. 25¢ at L. Fournier, druggist.

The AVALANCHE has opened a department for "The Home," dedicated especially to Mothers, Wives and Children, designated to heighten the joys and cement the ties of the whole family circle, and be a plea for the purity and sanctity of the American Home. Every article will be specially prepared for this paper and we hope they will be welcomed by our readers.

Is The Moon Inhabited.

Science has proven that the moon has an atmosphere, which makes life in some form possible on that satellite! but not for human beings, who have a hard enough time on this earth of ours; especially those who don't know that Electric Bitters cure Headache, Biliousness, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Kidney complaints, General Debility and Female weakness. Unequaled as a general Tonic and Appetizer for weak persons and especially for the aged. It induces sound sleep. Fully guaranteed by L. Fournier, Druggist. Price only 50¢.

Miss Minnie Enright sent Miss Jennie Ingly a bunch of orange blossoms from the Golden State, a part of which found their way to our Sanctum. We are thankful, but at a little loss to know just what they signify. It looks as though, may be—but we will ask Jennie when we meet, and then tell the rest.

Important Movement in Advertising.

The creation of a General Advertising Department for the New York Central Lines, and the placing in charge of that department the veteran railroad advertiser, George H. Daniels, who has been for nearly twenty years the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, marks an era in the history of advertising in America.

A Chance for Bargains.

Mrs. Jeanette Woodworth, will offer for sale her household furniture, at the millinery store last occupied by her, which will be open afternoons and, for a time in the evening until the goods are disposed of. Anyone desiring the goods are invited to call and inspect the same, and get prices.

Sowing Time is Near.

Are you going to make a garden this spring? We are interested, because we can supply you with every known kind and combination of

Flower and Vegetable Seed.

These seeds are all new and fresh from the seed growers.

Our Groceries Stock is Complete,

and our prices just as low as the Catalogue Houses.

We are also now getting in a

Fine Stock of Shoes

at suitable prices. Please, give us a call; you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

The New Jewelry Store.

All settled in my new location. New Stock of

Chains, Rings, Pins Combs and Silverware.

It will pay you to inspect my line of rings. All sets except Diamonds guaranteed for two years. Nothing but solid gold rings in stock with extra heavy shanks. Prices reasonable

Optical work given special attention. Have installed electric lights for night testing. Your eyes examined free of charge. Repair work of all kinds promptly attended to.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Jeweler and Optician.

In Roscommon every other Wednesday.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Comprodur Teas, Palacine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

SAFETY RAZORS!

We are offering Safety Razors including 12 blades for

\$1.00 EACH,

every one guaranteed, or money refunded.

Fournier's Drug Store.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,
Proprietor.

SAY!

We would suggest you take a look at our line of

LACE CURTAINS.

Largest selection in the city.

PRICES RIGHT.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

CHARMING

Spring Styles

Shirt Waists and Skirts

Not a mere showing of the spring fashions, but a magnificent assemblage of

Coats, Waists and Skirts

that affords your choice as ample as you could desire. Even if you do not purchase now, come and see what we have

Your Confidence.

Those are the words upon whose deeper meaning this store builds for its present and future good. It will be our most earnest endeavor to win it and to keep it.

PETTICOATS

OF NEWEST STYLE.

A new arrival of the famous Sovosis petticoats. They are best---why buy others?

NEW HATS FOR MEN.

The Spring Styles are ready. Shapes for every man's head. Prices to meet every man's idea of what his hat should cost.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

THE Central Drug Store

PERFUMES "Fragrant as the Flowers and more lasting."

SOME OF OUR LEADERS,

Thelma, Corrine and Egyptian Lotus

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

One Dollar Garden Collection.

We do not believe that the values given in this collection were ever equalled by any seed house in America. It embraces only the cream of modern varieties, in FULL SIZED PACKETS. No better seeds grown or are sold by anyone. The varieties are of our own selection, and are now put up ready for shipment, so that no alterations can or will be made in the collection. The price of each collection is \$1.00, whether you order one or one hundred.

THE COLLECTION

Regular Price	Regular Price
1 Pkt Garden Beet..... 4c	1 Pkt Eureka Extra Early..... 5c
1 " Premium Flat Dutch..... 4c	1 " Cabbage..... 4c
1 " Chantenay Carrot..... 4c	2 " Mastodon Carrot..... 4c
1 " Cucumber..... 9c	1 " White Plum Celery..... 4c
1 " Black Seed Simpson..... 4c	1 " Iceberg Lettuce..... 4c
1 " Lettuce..... 4c	1 " Cole's Ear, Watermelon..... 4c
1 " New Stone Tomato..... 4c	1 " Chile Carne Beans..... 10c
1 " Eckford's Mixed Peas..... 8c	1 " Early Jewel Tomato..... 4c
1 " Golden Sweet Corn..... 10c	1 " Cupid Sweet Peas..... 4c
1 " Muskmelon..... 4c	1 " Vegetable Okra..... 4c
1 " Yellow Danvers Onion..... 4c	1 " Emerald Gem Muskm'n..... 4c
1 " Radish..... 8c	1 " Australian Brown Onion..... 4c
1 " Turnip..... 4c	2 " Squash..... 8c
1 " Snow Ball Cauliflower..... 15c	1 " Rutabaga..... 4c
Farm Journal, two years..... 25c	1 oz. Guernsey Parani..... 6c
Total.....	

Our Price \$1.00.

Send for Catalogue.

OGEAW GRAIN & SEED CO.,

West Branch, Michigan.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

ORAYLING, MISSOURI.

INVENTOR IS MAIMED

NEW HIGH EXPLOSIVE ALMOST KILLS ITS FINDER.

Professor Wartenberger of New York, East While Experimenting in Laboratory, May Die—Typhoid Fever Spreading from Pittsburg.

While experimenting in his laboratory in East Chester, N. Y., Prof. Wartenberger, inventor of a new explosive said to be twenty times more powerful than dynamite, was probably fatally injured by an explosion. His face and arms are terribly burned, and the hair is completely gone from his head. The physicians at the hospital to which he was taken say that if he survives he will probably lose his sight. The inventor was alone when the explosion occurred, and he saved up and down the room shrieking with pain for fully an hour before medical assistance could be obtained. He had been fearfully burned, and his clothes had been torn off his waist by the force of the explosion. It is said that government officials had assured him he would be paid \$100,000 for his invention if he perfected it so the explosive could be touched off with an electric spark instead of a fuse, and that he was working on this line when the accident occurred.

PITTSBURG SPREADS FEVER.

Ohio River Carries Typhoid Germs to Downstream Towns.

Pittsburg's epidemic of typhoid, while apparently decreasing in the daily number of cases reported, appears to be spreading to the surrounding municipalities. Towns along the Ohio river below Pittsburg are beginning to report typhoid cases, in alarming numbers and instructions have been issued by the various local boards of health in these places to use no water out of the Ohio river for drinking purposes unless it has been boiled.

Earthquake in Formosa.

A violent earthquake occurred in the southern part of the island of Formosa. The casualties and damage are reported to have been heavier than those of the earthquake last month, when 1,014 persons were killed, 635 injured and 1,200 houses were demolished. The prosperous towns of Taipei, Hsinchu and Shinku were destroyed. The damage done was roughly estimated at \$45,000,000.

Woman Drowned in Canoeing.

Miss Wood, 25 years of age, was drowned in the Potomac river while canoeing with C. H. Frey, an 18-year-old student at Georgetown university, their boat having been overturned by the swell of a passing tugboat. The woman sank before aid could reach her. Frey was rescued.

Two Negroes Burned by a Mob.

Horace Duncan and James Copeland, negroes, accused of an attack on a young white woman, were taken from the jail in Springfield, Mo., and hanged to a statue of the Goddess of Liberty in the public square by a mob, which then built a fire under their victims and roasted them to death.

Cures Locomotor Ataxia.

The London Express says that Le Grand Norton, an American doctor residing in London, has discovered a cure for locomotor ataxia. He already says the Express, has effected a number of wonderful recoveries. Dr. Norton is not ready to make public the details of his discovery.

Address by President.

President Roosevelt, in an address at the laying of the corner stone of the new addition to the capitol in Washington, branded misuse of the muck rake as an obstacle to real reform and a danger to the nation. He said a law to prevent the bequeathing of vast fortunes may be necessary.

Easter Parle in Church.

Four persons were trampled to death and many others were injured in a panic in St. Ludmilla's Roman Catholic Church in Chicago at Easter eve services. The stampede started with the crashing of floor supports in the overcrowded structure.

No Skyscrapers for Him.

The St. Louis building commissioner has put a ban on skyscrapers, refusing to issue a permit for \$1,000,000 department store building unless the height was reduced from sixteen to twelve stories. The promoters will take the matter into the courts.

Heaven Stands a Poor Show.

It was decided at a meeting of London Presbyterians at Valparaiso, Ind., that unless something was done to get men to go to church there would be enough of them in heaven to sing bass.

Seven Killed in Gun Turret.

Two officers and five men were killed and four others injured, eight seriously, when a charge of powder exploded in a gun turret of the battleship Keatsarge, in Cuban waters.

Takes Leonard Wood's Post.

The Philippine commission has appointed Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss Governor of Mindanao, in succession to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

Coal Strike the Only Drawback.

Weekly trade reviews report increased activity in general lines, the only drawback being the coal strike.

Wheat Trade Healthy.

The latest government crop report develops the more healthy sentiment prevailing in the wheat trade. Late navigation now is open and grain movement is free toward the East, but farm deliveries are small.

Almost Starve Under Ruins.

Two aged women who were entombed under the ruins of their home in Ottajano, Italy, which was wrecked by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, were found alive, though nearly at the point of death from starvation.

Children Plant Seeds.

Pupils of the Louisville public schools were dismissed the other day and sent home to plant flower seeds, 250,000 packages being given out for this purpose. The day was set aside for beautifying lawns and back yards.

Texas Torpedo Kills Six.

Six persons were reported killed and several injured in the torpedo which swept over Bricks, Tex. A number of buildings in the district were destroyed. At Cleburn, Texas, the storm blew down the grand stand in the ball park during the progress of a game. Several persons were injured, but none was killed.

TORRENTS OF FIRE.

VEVUVIUS CONTINUES TO BE A SEETHING FURNACE.

Hundreds Are Dead and Thousands of Homeless Persons Forced to Pile for Their Lives—Towns and Country Buried Under Ashes.

Mount Vesuvius, the most notable of all the 350 volcanoes in the world, is once more a seething furnace, spouting death and destruction on every side. Not in years has there been such an outbreak from this chimney of the nether world, which continues to pour forth streams of molten lava and belch forth great clouds of hot ashes that are laying waste the surrounding country. So far the damage to property is enormous and it is reported that hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives have been lost. It is estimated by the government agents now that 150,000 persons have been driven from their homes, and that in the event of the volcano subsiding without further eruptions the great majority of this total still will be penniless. Besides the wiping out of several villages and two cities, in themselves numbering 40,000 souls, whole countryside that have been covered with vineyards now lie under several feet of ashes. In Naples, fourteen miles from the crest of the mountain, several feet of ashes have fallen, and it is almost impossible to breathe.

Torrents of liquid fire, resembling in the distance serpents with glittering yellow and black scales, are coursing in all directions, amid rumblings, detonations and earth tremblings. In all the towns and cities lying close around the base of Vesuvius the utmost terror prevails. Scores of persons have been buried in the ruins of their homes, borne down by the weight of ashes. Even more devastation has been wrought by the ashes than by the lava. Yet the streams of lava are resistless. They snap like pistons the trunks of chestnut trees hundreds of years old, and blight with their torrid breath the bloom on the peach trees before the trees themselves have been reached. The molten streams do not spare the homes of the peasants, and when these have been razed they continue their course down the mountainside, sweeping all before them.

Both children and ashes in incredible quantities have been carried great distances. This has caused the destruction of San Giuseppe, a village of 5,000 inhabitants. All but 250 of the people had fled from the village, and those assembled in a church to attend mass. While the priest was performing his sacred office the roof fell in, burying nine persons under a mass of lava. Lying for hours without surgical or medical assistance. The only thing left standing in the church was a statue of St. Anne, the preservation of which the poor, homeless people accepted as a miracle and promise of deliverance from their peril.

Buildings Crushed by Ashes.

About 200 persons were buried Tuesday morning in the ruins of the Market Monte Oliveto, Naples, when the roof collapsed under the weight of clinders and ashes which a change of wind had carried over the city. The exact number of persons within the market at the moment of the appalling disaster is not known. The court yard covers 600 feet square, and was roofed. The space within was unusually crowded with buyers and their children, the accident happening at the hour of the day when trade is most brisk.

At Ottajano five churches and ten houses fell under the weight of ashes and clinders, which the force of wind drove against the roofs. In the fall of the buildings, about twelve persons were killed and many were more or less severely injured. The village is deserted after the evacuation of the place; the barracks and prisons fell in.

Reports from the coast and inland towns tell of terrible devastation. San Giorgio, Crenoma, Portici, Resina—on the site of ancient Herculaneum—and Torre del Greco have been almost entirely abandoned. The inhabitants of Torre Annunziata prepared to leave the town on a moment's warning. Somma Vesuviana is another village which has suffered severely.

Most of the buildings in the villages are of flimsy construction and have flat roofs. They are thus unfit to bear the weight of ashes and clinders that have fallen upon them. It will doubtless be found that a considerable number of people have perished by the falling of their homes.

"The scene was one of misery and terror," says one who was present. "Smoke and ashes made breathing difficult. Slight tremblings of the earth were felt, and frequent flashes of lightning cut through the smoke. Darkness came at intervals long before nightfall. In the streets of the deserted towns the only sounds to be heard were the thud of clouds of ashes falling on the roofs. In the towns where people yet remain the houses are all closed, the inhabitants roaming disconsolately about the streets and gazing with consternation at the rain of fire and terror."

Many people camped along the roads and in the fields outside of Torre Annunziata and Ottajano, where they thought they would be safer than in the towns, though nearly blinded by ashes, wet to the skin by the rain and terrored by the gigantic flaming mass above, resembling a very scimitar.

Individualism Versus Socialism.

In an article for the April Century, W. J. Bryan takes the ground that there should be and need be no unfriendliness between honest individualists and honest socialists, as both seek that which they believe best for society. He believes that to prevent private monopoly is putting upon individualism an undesired odium, and hence the individualist should address himself to this problem in order that the advantages of competition may be restored to industry. He urges that the words individualism and socialism define tendencies rather than concrete systems. He thinks that much of the strength of socialism is due to the condemnation of abuses, which, while existing under individualism, are not necessary to it.

More Insurance Bills Through.

Without opposition five more of the insurance reform bills have passed the New York Assembly. The principal points covered by them are to prohibit rebating by agents, to prevent falsification of books and records and to limit the acquisition of real property by insurance corporations.

VEVUVIUS AND THE CITIES WHICH IT IS OVERWHELMING.

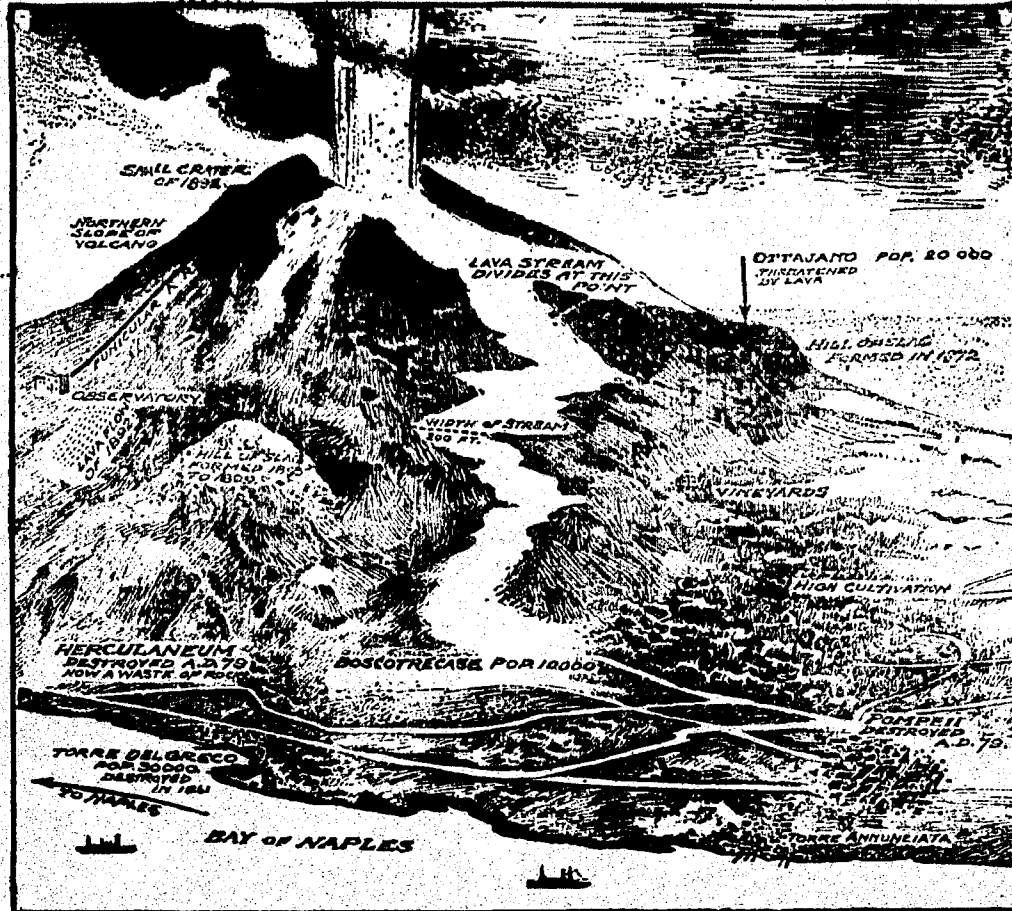


DIAGRAM SHOWS THE FLOW OF LAVA AS REPORTED. —Chicago American.

STORY OF THE DEMON MOUNTAIN

THE story of Mount Vesuvius is one of disaster. The first record of the volcano's eruption dates back to 63 A. D. when Nero ruled Rome. Herculaneum and Pompeii were partially destroyed. The following year Naples was threatened with another eruption, but escaped with an earthquake.

It was during the reign of Titus on Aug. 24, 70 A. D. that Vesuvius broke loose in all her fury and completely buried the cities of Pompeii, Herculaneum and Stabiae. Then the mountain slept and the next eruption recorded was in the reign of Alexander Severus, 233 A. D. There was another eruption in 473 A. D. during which ashes were carried as far as Constantinople. Between that date and the year 1500 nine eruptions of more or less destructiveness occurred.

Dec. 10, 1631, more than 3,000 persons lost their lives in a severe earthquake and flow of lava that extended as far as Tarentum and destroyed Boscorease, the town which suffered again in the present eruption, and other towns in the vicinity. Another eruption in 1707 laid for four months and kept the people of Naples in constant fear of death. Again in 1737, 1760 and 1767 Vesuvius poured forth rivers of lava and showers of ashes, covering Portici and reaching as far as Naples.

In 1779 there was another outbreak. White smoke or steam like heaps of cotton rose four times as high as the mountain, and stones, scorine and ashes were projected 10,000 feet high. One scientific observer reported "columns of fire shot forth 12,000 feet high, or three times the height of the mountain, and large masses of rock were thrown out." In 1794 there was a great discharge of lava, one stream flowing into the sea in a mass 1,200 feet wide and 15 feet deep. Other eruptions followed in 1804, 1805, 1822, 1856 and 1858. In the last mentioned year the crater sank 105 feet below its former height. Torre del Greco was destroyed Dec. 8, 1801. Becoming active again in 1871, Vesuvius vented threatening lava and hot mud until April of 1876, when the eruption burst suddenly and buried twenty persons who were watching the spectacle and partially destroyed the towns of Mass and San Sebastiano.

In 1885 signs of unrest were noticed about the mouth of the crater and for a number of years slight eruptions occurred. In 1894 a new peak was formed by the slag thrown from the crater and in 1895 another hill. A violent eruption occurred in 1906, since which date the volcano has been almost constantly active. Only last February the flow of lava destroyed the railroad that climbs to the top of the mountain. But it was repaired and sightseers have continued to venture up the side of the volcano.

Vesuvius has always been a puzzle, and theories having application to one eruption would not account for the phenomena of another. The eruptions that destroyed Herculaneum and Pompeii were simply great outpourings of ashes. As late as 472 the dominant feature of the eruptions was ashes, which in that year were carried as far as Constantinople, and in 512 to Tripoli. After 1634 the destructive feature of all eruptions was lava and hot water. In the present eruption lava is to play a destructive part, but no one can tell what new terror will be added to the list of those that have made Vesuvius the most notable of all the 350 volcanoes of the world.

Refugees from the threatened or destroyed villages are pouring into Naples by the thousands, arriving in every description of conveyance and on foot. The roads are crowded with processions of men and women carrying crosses and crying piteously. Special railway trains, warships and steamers are employed in conveying the homeless people from their loathsome hovels to Naples, Rome and Castellammare, while large numbers of people are fleeing overland in the direction of Caserta. Not fewer than 15,000 refugees have reached Castellammare, where the steamer Princess Mafalda is anchored. This vessel left for the island of Capri with 1,000 passengers, including many foreigners, on board, but she was unable to reach her destination owing to the stifling clouds of ashes and the fumes of gases from the volcano, which enveloped her a mile from the coast.

Everywhere in the vicinity of the volcano pitiful scenes are witnessed—women tearing their hair in their grief and old men crying aloud at the loss of their beloved homesteads, while in the distance, in striking contrast, lie the sapphire-colored Mediterranean, the violet-hued mountains of the Sorrento peninsula, and the island of Capri in the tranquil sea.

To Restrict Race Track Betting. According to a statement by the Rev. T. H. Slier as head of a committee of the New York State conference of religions, the New York jockey club has agreed to make some radical reforms in the matter of public betting on horse races. It has been contended all along that without the necessary news of the race results the poolrooms could not exist, and to this end the jockey club is said to have undertaken to bar the wires of the telegraph from the track, it being held that a race track is private property. The club will also attempt to keep early information secret by stopping admissions after a certain hour. The ultimate object of the reformers is to make the conditions so that the very poor, who cannot afford to lose, will be prevented from track betting. This report was promptly denied by one of the jockey club's stewards, and Dr. Slier was criticized by many churchmen for thus allying himself with the jockey club in opposition to a bill providing a heavy fine and imprisonment for gambling on the races.

Individualism Versus Socialism. In an article for the April Century, W. J. Bryan takes the ground that there should be and need be no unfriendliness between honest individualists and honest socialists, as both seek that which they believe best for society. He believes that to prevent private monopoly is putting upon individualism an undesired odium, and hence the individualist should address himself to this problem in order that the advantages of competition may be restored to industry. He urges that the words individualism and socialism define tendencies rather than concrete systems. He thinks that much of the strength of socialism is due to the condemnation of abuses, which, while existing under individualism, are not necessary to it.

More Insurance Bills Through. Without opposition five more of the insurance reform bills have passed the New York Assembly. The principal points covered by them are to prohibit rebating by agents, to prevent falsification of books and records and to limit the acquisition of real property by insurance corporations.

Public School Candy Sellers. The plan of having an official purveyor for each public school was adopted by the elementary schools committee of the Philadelphia board of education Wednesday. The object is to prevent the children from buying impure candy. The principal of each school is to appoint one candy dealer who shall be permitted to sell certain goods which the committee knows to be pure. All other peddlers will be excluded from the school grounds. The committee also has recommended the opening of five portable school houses on wheels in certain overcrowded sections of the city.

Secret of Edison's Battery. The news that representatives of Eliot A. Edison had recently purchased a mine of cobalt ore on the Montreal river, near Halliburton, Canada, and was offering \$7 a ton on a 10 per cent quality of this ore, delivered in New York, has tended to confirm the report that cobalt is the key to Edison's new electric storage battery. Cobalt is somewhat similar to nickel and has been used for producing the blue tint in certain porcelains. It is still not known in what way Edison has employed this metal.

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Told in a Few Lines. Secretary Root has been invited by the Chilean minister to visit Valparaiso while on his South American trip next summer. Charles F. Richardson, alias "Lord Ashburton," an alleged notorious swindler, was arrested on suspicion of passing bad checks in Boston.

George C. Easton was hanged at Folsom State prison, Sacramento, Cal., for the murder of Charles Horgan at Dixon on Nov. 21, 1904.

CONGRESS

THE SENATE TUESDAY LISTENED TO A SPEECH BY MR. BAILEY ON THE RAILWAY RATE BILL, IN WHICH HE ADVOCATED HIS AMENDMENT FOR THE NON-SUSPENSION OF THE ORDERS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION PENDING A REVIEW BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The chamber was crowded while he was speaking, and he was given a remarkable demonstration when he sat down. A significant remark by Mr. Hale indicated the possibility of an understanding and an early vote on the measure. For seven hours the House had under consideration the postoffice appropriation bill, but only in a few instances were the provisions discussed. During the debate on the special appropriation for railway mail pay bitter words were exchanged between representatives from North Carolina, Arkansas and Kentucky, but all were within the rules of the House. A humorous speech was made by J. Adam Bode (Miss.), and Charles A. Towne (N. Y.) spoke in behalf of the Jamestown exposition.

In the Senate Wednesday the session was almost entirely devoted to consideration of the conference report on the Indian bill. There was a sharp controversy between Mr. Tillman on one side and Messrs. Teller and Chapman on the other over an amendment inserted by the Senate, which provides for the ratification of the disbursements of \$185,000 of the loyal Senate fund by Special Agent J. E. Jenkins and Administrator J. J. Brown. The South Carolina Senator contended that the Indians had been defrauded. No conclusion was reached when adjournment was taken. After nearly ten days of general debate, with the postoffice appropriation bill as the vehicle for the discussion of a wide range of topics, the House reached the consideration of the measure itself late in the day, an hour being given to reading it. Not in years has there been so much talk on any one appropriation bill under the fiction of "general debate" as in this instance. There were a number of lively exchanges between the members during the day.

After a brief speech by Mr. Lattimer in support of the House railroad rate bill Mr. Forsaker took the floor in the Senate Thursday and consumed nearly all of the remainder of the session in an address on the same measure. Mr. Lodge spoke in support of the practice of granting lower railroad rates on goods intended for export than on those used in domestic consumption. Conference reports on the recent deficiency appropriation bill and the measure providing for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians were accepted. The House substitute for the Senate bill ratifying an agreement with the lower Brule Indians of South Dakota was passed as was a concurrent resolution, including Senators and Representatives in the signing of officials of the government from prematurely giving out private information of the government. The feature of the proceedings in the House was the speech of Mr. Cokeran, who was given an hour to elucidate the subject of "general debate" on appropriation bills. Progress was made on the postoffice appropriation measure, eighteen of the twenty-nine pages being completed. The few amendments adopted did not change the amount of the appropriations to any considerable extent.

The entire session in the Senate Friday was devoted to the consideration of bills to which there was no objection. More than 300 were passed, most of them being private pension measures. Among those of general interest were the following: Increasing the pensions of soldiers who lost limbs in the service, retiring and pensioning petty officers and men of the army, navy and marine corps after thirty years of service, at three-fourths of their regular pay; increasing the pensions of ex-soldiers of the Mexican war to \$20 per month and making the attainment of 75 years of age evidence of disability, authorizing the appointment of a commission to examine into the protection of American citizens abroad. A conference report on the pension appropriation bill was adopted. Members of the House indulged in a heated controversy over certain remarks by Mr. Hopkins (Ky.), which had been extended in the Record and which criticized Mr. Bennett (N. Y.). The matter of one tool on a partisan east and Mr. Williams and Mr. Dabzell nearly clashed on the floor when they were ordered to their seats by the Speaker. The postoffice appropriation bill was passed, after a roll call on the southern fast mail subsidy provision, which was retained.

The Senate met at 2 o'clock Saturday and adjourned six minutes later on Monday, the only business transacted being the reception of the postoffice appropriation bill from the House. The brevity of the session was due to the desire of members to attend the laying of the corner stone of the House of Representatives office building. Bulgees of the late Senator Phil of Connecticut were the special order of business. Mr. Mr. Sprague (Conn.) was the principal speaker, twelve other members participating. When the journal was read several members insisted on corrections in the record of the vote on the Southern Railway mail subsidy, and the vote now stands 97 in its favor to 100 opposed. The conference report on the bill for the settlement of the affairs of the five civilized tribes of Indians was agreed to.

Notes of the National Capital.

Canal legislation at the present session of Congress is regarded as extremely improvable.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Charles S. Francis of New York as ambassador to Austria-Hungary. Gen. Wood cables Secretary Taft that reports regarding the Mount Dajo battle sent from Manila were unfounded.

United States delegates to pan-American congress favor Drago doctrine, which forbids forcible collection of private debts by nation.

President Roosevelt announces himself as heartily favoring the idea advanced by Prof. Edmund J. James to invite Chinese students to study in American institutions.

Otto C. Heggan of Des Moines, Iowa, has asked the President to annul his naturalization as an American citizen. He writes that he is "impaired" to do this because the constitution which he swore to support "has been torn, and his papers of naturalization is not to be regarded in the light in which he regarded it."

In submitting to the Senate and the House of Representatives the report of the members of the international waterways commission regarding the preservation of Niagara Falls, President Roosevelt went a recommendation that a law be enacted along the lines of the recommendations of the report. The report of the commission has been published.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

Chicago. More springlike weather has stimulated extended activity in factory work, distribution and agriculture. The effect of the coal strike thus far has its worst feature in the large number of men in voluntary idleness and loss of wages. Fuel is in ample supply for local needs, but prolonged negotiations for a settlement would be harmful to various interests and the exigencies of trade at this time call for a prompt ending of difficulties.

A notable improvement this week is the stronger demand in the leading lines of State street trade and liberal buying of seasonable apparel, footwear and household goods. New building work and other construction is pushed rapidly, this involving enormous demand for heavy supplies of structural materials and much effort to obtain prompt deliveries. Raw supplies continue in unprecedented absorption, particularly turnpike product, steel, woods and leather, and values have assumed further strength in pig-iron and hides.

While the number of visiting buyers has decreased, the jobbing branches remain fairly active upon current selections in staples, but shipping orders are fully exerted in forwarding interior purchases of dry goods, boots and shoes, food products, furniture and clothing. Advances from the farming sections sustain former favorable reports as to condition of growing crops. Mercantile casualties again are comparatively slight and western collections make a good showing.

Manufacturing effort derives encouragement from the continued accumulation of forward orders. The production of pig iron and finished steel to fulfill old contracts requires the use of all available capacity in this district. Furnace stocks are narrow, consumption exhibits further expansion, and bookings enter into the last half of this year. Railroad returns indicate that the movement of commodities surpasses all former records.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 22, against 20 last week and 20 a year ago.—Don's Review of Trade.

New York.

Real spring weather, which has stimulated retail trade except in a few sections still affected by heavy rains and had country roads, an excellent, in fact almost ideal, winter wheat situation, a little more animation in the iron market, continued activity in nearly all lines of inquiry, heavy railway earnings, increased bank clearings and the surprisingly little adverse effect of the coal miners' partial shut-down are the significant features presenting themselves this week. Business failures in the United States for the week ending April 5 number 151, against 170 in the like week of 1905. In Canada failures were 17, against 28 a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, standard, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.50; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

Albany—Wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, 3 1/2c to 3 7/8c; corn, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; oats, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; hay, No. 2, 4 1/2c to 4 7/8c; potatoes, 10c to 11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 65c to 64c.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.20.

Sparks from the Wires.

The Protestant Episcopal church will incorporate the American church institute for negroes in a few days.

Gov. Higgins of New York, in a letter to a meeting of the People's Institute in Cooper Union, said the recent insurance investigation was conducted "without fear or favor."

Secretary Bonaparte dislikes the suggestion of a probationary course, suggested by naval officers, for prospective naval cadets.

Dr. H. H. Ryan, held at Rochester, N. Y., for the robbery of the bank of \$-plus and murder of the night watchman, has been actively indicted.

There is trouble ahead for Maine lumbermen. The acreages of Portland have formed a union and plan to control their organization throughout the State.

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POLITICAL COMMENT

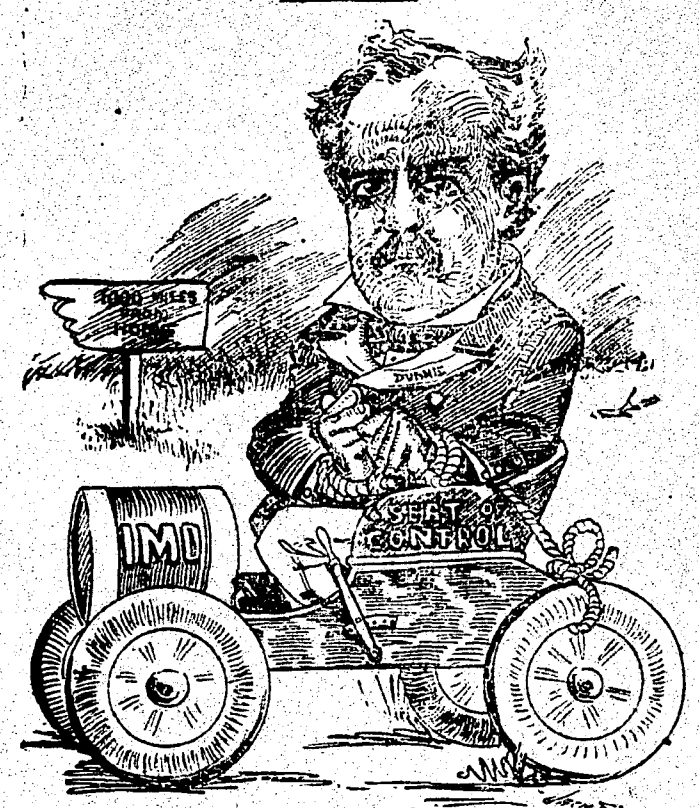
Too Much Civil Service.
Editor Will H. Craig of Noblesville recently had a statement in the Indianapolis Star to the effect that the country was getting too much civil service. Among other things he said he favored a reform and revision of the civil service law so as to eliminate the dead timber from the departments at Washington and to promote a more healthful and efficient service. He is opposed to lifetime and long-time service in any except the judiciary and railway postal department of the government, and also is opposed to extending the civil service rules over fourth-class postmasters and their deputies. He writes:

"I am quite sure such a resolution will meet the approbation of three-fourths of the voters of this state. This civil service law was devised and promoted to please the independent and mugwump voters of the country. It is good enough in some particulars. But it has gone too far—in fact has gone to seed. It prevents the very thing for which it was devised—a healthful, efficient service. We are of the opinion that such service is not promoted by those holding lifetime or long-time terms of office. New fresh blood would

Those Democrats who had hoped for party capital in the possibility of a deficit are discouraged again. The country continues along the path of prosperity with business constantly increasing along all lines. The customs duties for February were over \$2,000,000 more than for the same month a year ago, and the internal revenue receipts increased over \$1,500,000 above the receipts of February, 1905.—*Minion (Ind.) Chronicle.*

A Blow at Greed.
The United States Supreme Court has handed down two decisions which make the government's power over corporations complete. These decisions declare that corporations are the creatures of law, and therefore have no immunity under the Constitution. They further assert that corporations retain their rights only so long as their acts are lawful, and that the presumption is, when they cite the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution in protection, that their acts have been illegal, in consequence of which they forfeit their rights of protection under both law and Constitution. These two decisions so far increase the scope, power and authority of the anti-trust

CAN'T OPERATE IT.



Chicago voted for municipal ownership of street car lines, but failed to vote the power to operate them.—*Indianapolis Sun.*

work wonders among the ancient landmarks in the department's service. We believe also that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

"All men believe in majority rule and therefore in party rule. We have here enough good men in either great party to do the clerical work of the government and so when the heads of departments are changed with the change of parties we do not believe they should be incumbered with a lot of dead timber nor with a lot of subordinates not of their class nor in sympathy with their work."

No Concessions to Anybody.
One sentiment in the Governor's speech is entitled to unreserved approval, and that is that "this country ought not to enter into any reciprocity treaty that would discriminate against England for she is our strongest and largest customer." But the candor of this sentiment is not toicker here, there and elsewhere as to one duty and another, always giving England the benefit of the bargain as a sort of side partner. The true candor is to make no concessions to anybody from the weakened and published tariffs of the country. Any departure from this rule is destructive of fair play, and if of a nature to encourage the sale in this country of foreign goods, it is also destructive of the protective system.

Concern for the foreign trade of the country is wholly proper, but it is wholly a bagatelle in comparison with the domestic industry. England is not only the best customer of this country, but she is also this country's greatest rival in manufactures. A tariff that is not maintained against her is not protective at all, as that term is understood. The United States may with absolute justice declare that the tariff in the published tariffs are for the benefit only of the countries that do not discriminate against American goods, but any variations from these tariffs in the interest of foreign trade should be upward and not downward, should be against our enemies and not a sacrifice of domestic industries or of some of our friends.—*Des Moines Capital.*

A Nuisance.
These Massachusetts malcontents are making a nuisance of themselves. Having grown rich on protection, they insist on getting richer by taking away the protection enjoyed by other sections, while retaining all their own advantage. They will never accomplish their purpose. If the time ever comes when they get free hills the rest of us at the same time will get free leather and free shoes.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Money in Little Sam's Pockets.
The government receipts were large enough and the expenses small enough in the month of February to wipe out the deficit accumulated during the early months of the fiscal year, leaving a surplus of over \$1,000,000.

law of 1890, that the government can proceed in every case against, and in every investigation of trusts and corporations accused of violation of law, to their final conclusion without obstruction from ideas of humanity.

Thus these two decisions open the way to a strict enforcement of the anti-trust law, and for the most searching investigation of all trusts and corporations accused or suspected of violating law. They strengthen the hands of the law department officers, and of the members of the interstate commerce commission, and place within the hands of the people an effective weapon for defending themselves against all forms of greed and oppression.

A Pretty Good Situation.
We must buy from other countries, we expect to find their favor and their trade, is an argument made against our present tariff which is thought by those who use it to be a very wise one. As a matter of fact we are buying from other countries more than we ever bought before, very much more. But we are not buying the things which can be made in our own mills and factories or raised on our own farms. More than a billion dollars' worth of the products of other countries were brought to the United States last year, and our customs receipts from the duties they paid were near to \$200,000,000. And these foreign bought goods did not in many cases compete with American goods or disturb American trade or lower American wages. But we are buying from other countries and they are buying more from the United States than ever before. This would seem to be a pretty good situation to not disturb.—*Adrian (Mich.) Times.*

Under Republican Management.
Ten years ago, near the close of an Indiana Democratic state administration, the state debt was \$4,020,015, and the interest amounted to \$224,225, or about \$4,400 a week. Ten years later, Jan. 1, 1906, the state debt was reduced to \$1,280,615, and the interest was but \$52,200—less than one-quarter the former amount. From the way the people are piling up Republican majorities in Indiana they seem to approve of the party whose policy is to do things, and at the same time wipe out the state debt at the rate of over half a million dollars a year.

Have You the Price?
Cheap food without the price is far less to be desired than high priced food with it. The American laborer, purchaser, manufacturer and even newspaper editor, who writes for free trade never enjoyed such prosperity, never lived so well and never was so sure of the price of his food and other necessities as he is today. Why, then, do they demand the condition? Reduce the price and you must reduce the power to get the price.—*Salem (Ore.) Statesman.*

MUCK RAKE MISUSE.

PRESIDENT BRANDS IT AS FOE OF REFORM.

Standing Firm in War on Real Public Evils, Roosevelt Warns of Danger in Muck Raking—Advocates Graduated Inheritance Tax.

Washington correspondence: President Roosevelt gave Congress and the country something new to think about Saturday. In an address following the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the House of Representatives office building, speaking to a distinguished and composite assemblage, such as seldom is gathered aside from the quadrennial inaugurations, the President of the United States denounced the misuse of the muck rake as an obstacle instead of an aid to real reform and advocated a Federal progressive tax on all large fortunes which will prevent the transmission in life or by bequest upon death of those "swollen beyond all healthy limits."

Both houses of Congress were there in a body, together with most of the dignitaries and officials of Washington—the Supreme Court, the cabinet and members of the diplomatic corps. Society was represented by the wives and families of the President and others in official life, and the rest of the concourse was composed of knights of unimpaired and several thousand citizens from the ordinary walks.

The President spoke some plain things to Congress, and especially the Senate, which as a body the chief executive does not frequently have an opportunity of addressing in person. The scheme of seating was such that the Senate was literally at the President's feet, and the executive could have reached over the rail of the speaker's stand and touched the heads of Spooner, Lodge, Foraker and other leaders who occupied the front row.

"The Man with the Muck-Rake" formed the text for the principal part of the address, but in his attack on a certain class of sensational writers the President let it be understood that he wasn't attempting a job of whitewashing. President Roosevelt proclaimed the muck-rake man was a useful citizen, who is dangerous only when greed for sensationalism leads him beyond the truth.

The very rich and the leaders of the labor world were not differentiated between when the President gave his attention to men and deeds of current interest.

"The liar is no whit better than the thief, and if his mendacity takes the form of slander he may be worse than most thieves," was one of the President's sentences.

"The effort to make financial or political profit out of the destruction of character can only result in public calamity," was another.

"Historical sensationalism is the very poorest weapon wherewith to fight for lasting righteousness."

"If the whole picture is painted black, there remains no line whereby to single out the persons for distinction from their fellows."

"The foundation stone of national life is, and ever must be, the high individual character of the average citizen."

A graduated inheritance tax that would make impossible the conveyance intact of a tremendous fortune, such as that of John D. Rockefeller, to some other keen money accumulator, who, with this gigantic aggregation of wealth to start with could continue to add to the mountain of money and in turn convey it again to another with similar capabilities, was, among the things advocated by President Roosevelt in his speech.

The President's speech was, perhaps, the most notable that he has delivered during the past four years. In some respects it is the most important. He took for his text the man with the muck rake of Baughman's "Philistine Progress," the man whose vision was fixed on carnal, instead of spiritual things—who typifies the man who in this life consistently refuses to see anything that is lofty and fixes his eyes with stolid intent only on that which is vile and debasing.

Exposition of Sweatshop Goods.
A new idea in expositions, says Public Opinion, has just been realized in Berlin, Germany, with the opening of an exhibit of the products of sweatshops. Its object is to show the worst side of the city's life and to bring home to the public mind the fact that there are thousands of poor women and children working for starvation wages under conditions worse than slavery. The exhibit has been prepared by various charitable societies, the goods being purchased directly from the workers. Among other things, the exhibit shows a great difference in the prices for the same work in different sections of Germany. At one place the maker of a simple umbrella earns 8 cents, while at another only 2 cents is paid for a more elaborate one. Women and children make artificial flowers at less than 1 cent an hour. In the trade of children's wooden toys children are largely employed, working for a mere pittance, day after day "painting toys for other and more fortunate children to play with."

New Profession for Women.
Mrs. A. J. Dowling of New York City, who several years ago was thrown upon her own resources, has developed an occupation quite unique. Her card reads: "Services in case of emergency," and her business is to fit into any vacant niche where prompt and energetic action is needed. If a married company comes, she will see to the ordering of a dinner. She bumps fists, takes charge of houses, or families in case of sudden illness, arranges for funerals, and hunts up all kinds of information for people out of town. She is always on tap for advice.

Railroads to Share Taxes.
The New Jersey Senate and House passed the Perkins equal tax bill providing that railroad property should be taxed on the same basis as any other property. As this was one of the pet measures advocated by Gov. Stokes, his signing was a foregone conclusion. This is the third of the reform measures favored by Stokes that have got through the Legislature. The others were: To restrict the grant of a municipal franchise to twenty years, subject to extension by a vote of the people, and granting trolley companies the right to carry freight. The railroad tax bill is expected to add \$3,000,000 to the State's income.

DEATH IN WARSHIP EXPLOSION.

Charge of Powder Ignites in Gun Turret of Kearsarge.

Seven men were killed, one injured so badly that it is feared he will die and thirteen others hurt, seven seriously, by an explosion of powder in the forward gun turret of the battleship Kearsarge off the coast of Cuba Friday.

Just two years previously to a day thirty-three men were killed by a somewhat similar explosion on the battleship Missouri. The fact that both accidents occurred on the 15th day of the month, one on a Friday, and one in a thirteen-gun turret, has caused a shiver of superstitious terror among naval men. This is intensified by the origin of these disasters, and the fact that they seem to be almost impossible of prevention.

The Atlantic fleet, the strongest fighting squadron America has ever owned, had been for weeks engaged in the most severe drills in the waters of the Caribbean Sea, culminating in the quarterly target practice. This practice was just about concluded with most satisfactory results, and it was confidently expected at the department that all records would be broken in the matter of rapidity of fire and efficiency of the gunners.

But Saturday came a cablegram from Rear Admiral Hobley D. Evans, the commander of the Atlantic fleet, telling of the disaster on one of his best ships, the Kearsarge. The news came from Calumet, a little cable station at the mouth of Guantanamo Bay, indicating that the Kearsarge itself had arrived at that place.

The cablegram says the cause of the explosion was not known, but the belief at the department was that in cleaning up the turret and throwing open the breeches of the big guns after the last round had been fired some small bit of smoldering canvas hanging was blown out of one of the guns as the breech block was swung around, only to fall upon the loaded ammunition hoist, where the surplus powder was being returned to the magazines below. Had the remainder of this powder exploded there might have been a repetition of the Missouri disaster.

It may be noted, however, that the cause of the accident on the Missouri was entirely different from that in the case of the Kearsarge, for in the Missouri's turret a breech block was swung open before the burning powder gases had escaped, resulting in the ignition of the powder in the turret. The ordinance officers were quick to guard against a repetition of an accident of that kind by fitting out the big turret guns with automatic spraying devices and air blasts, which make it impossible to have a "flare back."

The following serious disasters have occurred on ships of the United States navy in recent years:

Gunboat Bonhomme, boiler exploded at San Diego, Cal., July 21, 1905; 32 killed.

Battleship Missouri, explosion of powder off Pensacola, April 12, 1904; 23 killed, 5 injured.

Battleship Massachusetts, explosion in magazine at Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1904; 2 killed, 4 injured.

Battleship Iowa, explosion of gun, April 9, 1904; 2 killed, 5 injured.

Cruiser Olympia, explosion of barrel of alcohol at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 12, 1903; 2 killed, 9 injured.

Battleship Maine, blown up in Havana harbor, March 15, 1898; 242 killed.

FAMILY HAS NARROW ESCAPE.
Calumet Livery Stable Burns and Loss Is \$10,000.
James Hunt's livery stable was burned to the ground in Calumet, and the fire at one time threatened the business property. Laurium and several other fire departments responded to a call for aid. Mr. Hunt and his family, who occupied the second floor, narrowly escaped death, according to the roof and being rescued by ladders. The buildings, including a number of horses, vehicles and household furnishings, are entirely destroyed. The loss is \$10,000, partly insured.

NEW VILLAGE IS BOOMING.
Population of 400 Where Two Years Ago Was Forest.
The little village of New Forest, the site of which two years ago was a forest, but which now has a population of 400, had a celebration the other day, the anniversary having been made that the government would establish a postoffice there, to be known as Buckley. Frank Wichtman will be postmaster.

STUMBLES OVER HER BODY.
Frenchtown Farmer Who Arises in Night to See a Wife.
At 2 o'clock the other morning Jacob Eby, a well-known farmer of Frenchtown, not finding his wife in bed and receiving no answer to his calls, arose and stumbled against her dead body. She had retired in the best of health and it is supposed she died of heart trouble. Mrs. Eby was one of the pioneer Germans of Monroe county.

Child Burned with Matches.
While playing with matches in Adrian Kenneth Nottingham, aged 3 years, was very severely burned. The physicians hope for recovery if complications do not arise.

\$40,000 Fire in Port Huron.
A \$40,000 fire in Port Huron's business section occurred at an early hour Sunday morning. The fire started in Wolfe & Rubenstein's store and destroyed it. Two other stores were badly damaged.

Killed by Crossed Wires.
Robert Allen, aged 30, a telephone line man from Battle Creek, was killed in Albia by a telephone wire which got crossed with a trolley wire. P. J. Myers and A. Kinney were badly burned by the same wire.

May Die for a Rebuke.
Peter Ritter has been brought to the Menominee jail, charged with an attempt to murder his son-in-law, Antone Anheuer. Ritter makes his home with Anheuer and the latter rebuked him for being ill-tempered, it is said. Anheuer may die.

Streets Free to Car Lines.
The Kalamazoo City Council has granted a franchise to the Kalamazoo, Elkhart and South Bend Traction Company for the free use of the streets for seven years. Other franchises expire at that time, and the voters decided to treat all companies alike.

Pen for Bridegroom.
Ray Dwyer, Kalamazoo, who forged a bank check to get money with which to marry Miss Laura Capro, and was arrested two days after their elopement, has been sentenced to jail for from one to 14 years.

Michigan State News

PAYS \$640,758 BACK TAXES.

Northwestern Railroad Compiles with Michigan Court Rulings.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has paid into the Michigan State treasury \$640,758 for back taxes. This is the first round to pay up its taxes under the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the Michigan ad valorem tax law of 1901. The railroads while contending the new ad valorem law continued paying their taxes each year under the old specific tax law. They now have to pay the difference and pay in addition a penalty of 1 per cent per month for the delay in complying with the terms of the new law. This penalty in the case of the Chicago and Northwestern amounted to \$100,140. These heavy payments of back taxes from the railroads will go into the primary school fund. It is estimated that the aggregate amount which will be received by the schools of the city of Detroit alone will be \$800,000, and schools throughout the State will receive their due proportion. For paying the 1903 taxes the railroads have the remainder of April before the 1 per cent a month penalty will run against them. For the previous years, since the ad valorem law went into effect the penalty is already running.

LANE SUCCEEDS PATTENGILL.

Michigan University Athletic Office Is Filled by Law School Man.

The chairmanship of the Michigan university athletic board of control, occupied by the late Prof. A. H. Pattengill, was filled by the board, which elected Judge Victor H. Lane, a professor in the law department, as successor. Judge Lane is now Michigan's representative in the intercollegiate conference. Judge Lane is said to be in sympathy with the recently adopted reforms and although he is not classed with the extreme reformers his presence on the board is well liked by both the faculty and the student body.

OWES LIFE TO AN OVERDOSE.

Gardendale Farmer Took Large Amount of Arsenic.

Joseph Flewelling, a Gardendale farmer, is seriously sick as a result of taking five cents' worth of arsenic. The amount was an overdose and to this Flewelling owes his life. He claims to have taken the drug in mistake for strychnine, to which he was addicted as a cure for fever. The wife, however, says that Flewelling has frequently threatened to kill himself and only a few days ago he went out doors with a revolver and said he would not come back alive.

HAS MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Flint Man Caught in Machinery and Whirled Around.

While starting up some machinery at the Lewis flouring mills in Flint township, Joseph Dimer suddenly found himself whirling around a shaft as a result of a set screw catching in his clothing. He was alone at the time, and after he had been wound up so tight that the set screw let go its hold and he ceased his revolutions, he managed to get out his pocket knife and cut his clothing loose from the shafting. He was badly bruised about the body, but no bones were broken.

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THAMES BOY HOW TO STEAL.

Charge Against Bay City Man Now Under Arrest.

Through the arrest of Joseph Wataler, a west side machine shop man in Bay City, the police have discovered what they claim to be a fence for stolen wheels and have recovered several wheels and many parts of wheels. Thomas Clark, 16 years old, was arrested at the same time, charged with stealing wheels. It is claimed Wataler put the boy through a regular course of wheel stealing and had made preparations to send him outside the city to pick up wheels and ship them in. Wataler admits taking wheels apart and changing the parts so that they were unrecognizable. He filed and brazed away the numbers in some instances and there are a number of alleged stolen wheels of which the police say they will be unable to find the owners.

MOTHER FED HIM MORPHINE.

Youthful Friend in Custody of Adrian Police.

Adrian officers are at a loss to know what to do with George Genesine, 10 years of age, who is a morphine fiend. He was sent to the Industrial Home for Boys in Lansing, a few weeks ago for larceny, but has been returned by the authorities there, who would not keep him when they learned he was addicted to the drug. The boy states that his mother also eats dope and that she had furnished him with the drug ever since he was 4 years old. He has been suffering so much because of his long separation from the drug that the officers have been compelled to give him a little to ease his condition.

LET SIRE BEGGAR HIMSELF.

Son Is Now Said to Compel Payment of Old Debt.

Paul King, an Onondaga township farmer, has brought suit against his son, James King, to recover between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Twenty years ago the older King signed notes with his son for \$3,000. The son shortly afterward moved to Arkansas, and left his father to pay the notes, which wrecked the old gentleman financially. The son made money in the South and recently returned home and bought a large farm. He offered his father \$200 in settlement, but the older King declined, and has brought suit to recover the amount of his losses.

LATE SOWN WHEAT INJURED.

Freezing and Thawing Have Been Bad for It.

The Michigan crop report issued by the Secretary of State says that the condition of wheat on April 1 was 75 per cent of the average. Many correspondents report late sown wheat badly damaged by freezing and thawing, and predict that a large amount of the average will be plowed up. While early sown wheat tops have a brown appearance, correspondents are quite generally of the opinion that the roots are alive and that favorable weather will improve its condition.

Big Sawmill Burned.

The saw and shingle mill belonging to Brown & Moore at Wagner, has been totally destroyed by fire, the loss being about \$20,000, with \$7,000 insurance. The plant was well equipped with its own electric light plant. Fifty men from Menominee and vicinity are thrown out of work. The mill will be rebuilt. The origin of the fire is unknown.

47 Varieties for Holland.

H. J. Heinz, the Pittsburg pickle man, has decided to make Holland his great distributing center for the West. Several large buildings will be added to the local plant.

Farm House Set on Fire.

A fire of incendiary origin destroyed the farm house of Peter E. Everset, at Long Lake, near Alpena. The family was absent and nothing saved. Loss \$2,000, no insurance.

Sues the County.

William B. Boyne of Bark River has sued Menominee county for \$5,000 damages, which he alleges he received from being tipped out of his buggy on defective county roads some time ago.

Poison by Mistake.

The wife of Rev. Peter Schenker, pastor of the German Methodist church in Dearborn, swallowed corrosive sublimate in mistake for rheumatism medicine and her life was saved with difficulty.

Arbor Day, April 27.

Gov. Warner has proclaimed April 27 as Arbor day.

Brief State Happenings.

Harrisville will have \$200,000 hotel. North Adams will have law and order bureau. Window perfor gathered in at Grand Rapids.

Milk caused typhoid fever epidemic at Newberry.

Battle Creek will bond for \$250,000 for water plant.

Snailfish epidemic in Saragape county, near Standish.

Port Huron ranks third in wages paid to workmen.

Lansing school children collect money for starving Japs.

Woman calling police frightened away robbers in Port Huron.

State Good Roads Association will meet in Lansing next January.

Hot carriers of Bay City have gone out; want 5 cents advance.

Young man of Clyde, thrown from buggy, lost speech temporarily.

Port Huron girl deserted by stepmother sent to industrial school, Adrian.

Bay City woman, aged 80 years, had tumor weighing 30 pounds removed.

Henry D. Platt, aged 72, died on farm in Washtenaw county, where he had lived all his life.

Federated W. C. T. U. of Grand Rapids ask Council to close theaters on Sunday.

The Millington grist mill, burned at a loss of \$2,000 a few days ago, will be rebuilt.

Ann Arbor has epidemic of measles.

St. Joseph is to have White City this summer.

Battle Creek Aldermen intend to lessen number of saloons by raising license fee to \$1,000.

Farmer near Port Huron seriously injured by sliding from load of hay on to line of fork.

James Altman, Indian from Walpole Island, sentenced to Detroit house of correction for stealing barrel of pork.

Head of deer on track at Houghton blocks train for 15 minutes. Animals had been driven from woods by wolves.

At public meeting at Williamston, 110 men and women pledged themselves to boycott State fair if liquor is sold.

Mrs. Ellin Ferrill fell down stairs in Hillsdale county and received injuries from which she died. She was 80 years old.

It is said that the steel trust has secured options on east deposits of limestone in Presque Isle county, around Black lake.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR APRIL 22.

Jesus the Sinner's Friend.—Luke 7: 36-50.

Golden Text.—Thy faith hath saved thee, go in peace.—Luke 7:50.

Perhaps the most wonderful feature in the prophecies that foretold the coming of Jesus was their manifold character. Sometimes He is represented as a King triumphing gloriously over all His enemies. Sometimes as a prophet and teacher. Sometimes as a martyr submitting to persecution and injuries. And yet again He is represented as a reformer and purifier of the people.

Meekness is a characteristic of the Messiah most prominently brought out in Isa. 33, and Zechariah speaks of Him as lowly. (Zech. 9:9.) And Jesus Himself said, "I am meek and lowly in heart." (Matt. 11:28-30.)

It is indeed, in great part, the meekness of Jesus that has made Him the Sinner's Friend. It was His meekness that attracted to Him such sinners as the one of our lesson, sinners altogether outside the pale of "decent society," and despised by everybody but Jesus. It was His meekness that wrought the miracle of attracting to Him the poorest and the most needy. We may easily imagine that without that meekness the poor and needy would have felt too much awe by His attitudes and gestures, and His meekness, as by the holiness of His life, to approach Him intimately. But here was this woman, a sinner of sinners as the world saw her, able to come to Him and show her love in the only way she knew, by bathing and kissing His feet. Meekness is the clue to much of the power that the character of Jesus as a man wielded and still wields over all who are able to appreciate His character.

But what is meekness? Is it not the spirit of submission to the will of God and the acceptance of all adverse experiences as sent or permitted by God for His own wise and good purposes? Why was Jesus meek in the presence of an unjust judge? He Himself explained His attitude by saying to Pilate, "Thou couldst have no power at all against Me except it were given thee from above." Jesus stooped to conquer. He humbled Himself to the very dust that He might exalt under fallen humanity and lift it up. He made Himself a ladder, as to speak, by which the poorest and lowest and even the vilest of mankind might climb up to God.

Notes.

A Pharisee's Entertainment.—It was not often, probably, that Jesus was invited to eat with Pharisees, who were the "elite" and who as a class hated Him. And even upon this

